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Security Council

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Third report of the Secretary-General pursuant to resolution 1343 (2001) regarding Liberia

I. Introduction

1. In paragraph 12 of its resolution 1343 (2001) of 7 March 2001, the Security Council requested me to submit to it a first report by 30 April 2001 and to report thereafter at six-month intervals, drawing on information from all relevant sources, including the United Nations Office in Liberia (UNOL), the United Nations Mission in Sierra Leone (UNAMSIL) and the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), on whether Liberia had complied with the demands in paragraph 2 of that resolution, and on any progress made towards the objectives set out in paragraph 3 of the resolution.

2. The present report, the third in the series, is submitted pursuant to that request and contains information provided to the United Nations Office in Liberia by the Government of Liberia relative to paragraph 2 (a) to (e) of resolution 1343 (2001) as well as information provided by UNAMSIL relative to paragraph 3 (a) to (d). The report also contains information provided by ECOWAS.

II. Information provided by the United Nations Office in Liberia, UNAMSIL and ECOWAS regarding Liberia's compliance with resolution 1343 (2001)

A. Information from the United Nations Office in Liberia

3. As members of the Security Council have been made aware in my two previous reports, the capacity of the United Nations Office in Liberia to provide independent confirmation of claims by the Government of Liberia regarding its compliance with paragraph 2 of the resolution is severely handicapped. Consequently, the role of the Office consisted largely of examining and transmitting documents provided to it by the Government of Liberia as corroborating evidence of its compliance with the resolution. Those documents, a list of which is annexed to this report, are available in the Secretariat.

4. According to the United Nations Office in Liberia, the Government of Liberia reiterates earlier submissions, documented in my second report to the Council (S/2001/1025), adding that they remain valid for the purposes of the present report. In addition, the Government of Liberia has stated that it does not have anything new to add to the letter from the Minister for Foreign Affairs dated 28 June 2001 addressed to me and a subsequent one dated 5 September 2001 addressed to the Office, which sought to encompass the Government's response to the issues raised in paragraph 2 of resolution 1343 (2001), as follows:

Paragraph 2 (a) of resolution 1343 (2001): expulsion of all RUF members from Liberia, and prohibition of all RUF activities on its territory

Paragraph 2 (b) of resolution 1343 (2001): cessation of all financial and military support to RUF, including all transfers of arms and ammunition, all military training and the provision of logistical and communications support, and taking steps to ensure that no such support is provided from the territory of Liberia or by its nationals

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5. The Government of Liberia has reiterated its earlier submission on the subject of disengagement with RUF in accordance with its policy of disengagement as adopted on 12 January 2001.

6. The Government has also reaffirmed that Sam Bockarie was expelled from the country one month before the adoption of resolution 1343 (2001). The Government of Liberia insists that it is eager to receive information on the possible whereabouts of Sam Bockarie and indeed invites Member States to ascertain the alleged presence of the former RUF field commander within Liberian territory.

7. The Government of Liberia contends that the most significant illustration of its policy of disengagement is the phenomenal progress recorded in the peace process in Sierra Leone, culminating in President Tejan Kabbah's declaration that the civil war in Sierra Leone had come to an end; the full cooperation exhibited by the RUF leadership in the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programme in Sierra Leone; the transformation of RUF into a political party and its current participation in Sierra Leone's electoral process; and the creation of an enabling environment for sustainable peace and stability throughout the country as evident in the lifting of the state of emergency by the Sierra Leonean authorities. No less significant, in the Government's view, is the fact that there has been no record of armed hostilities in Sierra Leone for over a year.

8. The Government of Liberia also invites attention to the fact that some progress has been achieved in the consolidation of peace and security among the Mano River Union States. It points out that the only sustainable option is the encouragement of the ongoing Rabat process, which has already led to a meeting of the Heads of State of Liberia, Sierra Leone and Guinea; the deployment of joint security border and confidence-building units; cross-border security cooperation; and the agreement on the expulsion of dissidents from member countries. The Government of Liberia adds that the Joint Security Committee is expected, shortly, to undertake a tour of all three Mano River Union countries by road and formally open all borders, appoint military liaison officers, and harmonize communications frequency among the three countries. The Government of Liberia views the impending second Mano River Union summit gathering in Rabat as further evidence of firm commitment at the highest levels in the three countries to consolidate peace and security in the subregion.

Paragraph 2 (c): cessation of all direct or indirect import of Sierra Leone rough diamonds which are not controlled through the certificate of origin regime of the Government of Sierra Leone

9. The Government of Liberia reports that the ban on the importation of uncertified rough diamonds and the related ban on the export of Liberian diamonds continue to be vigorously enforced by customs personnel from the Ministry of Finance and security officers of the Ministry of Justice, who are stationed at every port of entry.

10. The Ministry of Lands, Mines and Energy has drafted a certification regime in keeping with the demands of the Security Council and based on the Kimberley Process, wherein a centralized export process is put into place to involve the Ministry of Lands, Mines and Energy, the Ministry of Finance and the Central Bank of Liberia. The ultimate objective of the Government of Liberia in institutionalizing such a system is to enhance transparency and legitimacy in the trade in diamonds in Liberia.

Paragraph 2 (d): freezing of funds or financial resources or assets that are made available by nationals of Liberia or within its territory directly or indirectly for the benefit of RUF or entities owned or controlled directly or indirectly by RUF

11. No information was provided to the United Nations Office in Liberia by the Government of Liberia on this issue.

Paragraph 2 (e): grounding of all Liberia-registered aircraft operating within Liberia's jurisdiction until it updates its register of aircraft pursuant to annex VII to the Chicago Convention on International Civil Aviation of 1944 and provides to the Council the updated information concerning the registration and ownership of each aircraft registered in Liberia

12. Even prior to the Secretary-General's second report, the Government of Liberia had deregistered and effectively closed the Liberian Air Registry. It continues to engage the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) in working out iron-clad mechanisms that would effectively block any

clandestine use of Liberian aircraft nationality and registration marks while instituting a new registration mark acceptable to ICAO.

B. Information from the United Nations Mission in Sierra Leone

13. The Mission states that it has been given assurance by the leaders of the now defunct faction (RUF) that it has ceased all contacts with the Government of Liberia, which has also made public pronouncements confirming that it maintains no contact with RUF. Given the sustained cooperation of RUF with UNAMSIL during the period of disarmament and demobilization, UNAMSIL says it has no reason to believe that RUF has received military or related support from the Government of Liberia during the period under review.

14. UNAMSIL points out, however, that it does not have the capacity to monitor compliance with some aspects of paragraph 2, especially the demand that all RUF members be expelled from Liberia. It should be recalled that the whereabouts of Sam Bockarie remain a mystery, except that he is not in Sierra Leone, according to UNAMSIL.

Paragraph 3 (a): free access for UNAMSIL throughout Sierra Leone

15. UNAMSIL further reports that during the period of disarmament and demobilization, RUF had allowed UNAMSIL free access throughout Sierra Leone. UNAMSIL is currently deployed throughout the country. In keeping with its undertaking at the first tripartite meeting (Government of Sierra Leone, UNAMSIL, RUF) on 15 May 2001, RUF has complied with all major decisions, including allowing UNAMSIL free access throughout the country and to areas under its control.

Paragraph 3 (b): release of all abducted civilians

16. As indicated in the second report of the Secretary-General, RUF has released a total of 1,169 children to UNAMSIL. A significant number of them have already been reunited with their families.

Paragraph 3 (c): entering of RUF fighters in the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programme

17. During the period under review, RUF has continued to cooperate with UNAMSIL and with the National Committee on Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration. Consequently, the Joint Committee on Disarmament and Reintegration, which comprises the Government of Sierra Leone, RUF and UNAMSIL, met on 17 January 2002 and declared that the disarmament process had been completed. Since 18 May 2001, when the process of disarmament resumed, until its completion on 17 January 2002, a total of 19,183 RUF combatants were disarmed.

Paragraph 3 (d): return of all weapons and other equipment seized from UNAMSIL

18. UNAMSIL has pointed out that RUF has returned only 199 weapons, including 63 recovered during the disarmament process, 10 vandalized vehicles and 20 stripped armoured personnel carriers. A considerable number of the weapons it had seized still remain unaccounted for.

C. Information from the Economic Community of West African States

19. An ECOWAS Mediation and Verification Mission visited Liberia from 27 March to 3 April 2002 to, among other things, verify Liberia's compliance with the demands contained in resolution 1343 (2001). The Mission was headed by Mali and the other members were drawn from Côte d'Ivoire, Guinea, Ghana and Nigeria and the ECOWAS Executive Secretariat.

20. The Mission conducted interviews and held interactive sessions with government officials and other Liberians. According to the Mission, the position of the Government of Liberia with regard to paragraph 2 (a) to (e) of the resolution is that:

(a) The Government has expelled all RUF rebels from Liberia and no longer has either direct or indirect contact with that organization;

(b) There are no assets or financial resources of RUF in the territory of Liberia and the Government of Liberia is not engaged or involved in the illegal trafficking of arms, and has not solicited arms from any third party;

(c) The Government of Liberia has banned the importation of rough diamonds from Sierra Leone and has taken measures towards establishing a certificate of origin regime based on the Kimberly Process. In this regard, the Government of Liberia assured the Mission that it had banned all imports and exports of rough diamonds in its territory. The Government of Liberia, the Mission was informed, had sought financial assistance from the United Kingdom Government and the European Union. Further contacts revealed that Liberia would need about US$ 2 million to establish such a diamond certification regime. It is alleged that the process has now stalled because the High Diamond Council, which showed an initial willingness to assist Liberia, is now under unidentified external pressure not to do so. The Mission also confirmed from diplomatic sources that the Government of Liberia had made concerted efforts to ensure the establishment of a transparent and internationally verifiable certification regime. The Mission considers that Liberia needs to be assisted to meet this Security Council demand;

(d) The Government has grounded and deregistered all aircraft known to belong to the Liberian Registry. Concerted efforts are being made to reorganize the Registry with the assistance of ICAO. Government sources informed the Mission that the Government had taken steps to improve Liberia's air traffic registry and airspace management, and that it had embarked on a civil aviation reform programme and was seeking the assistance of ICAO to that end. ICAO was said to have demanded the sum of $19,000 for technical assistance, which the Government is said to have paid. The Government is in the process of selecting an ICAO expert to come to Liberia and assist in the programme. Liberia has been managing its own airspace because of problems with the Roberts Flight Information Region, which comprises Liberia, Guinea and Sierra Leone. The Government has acquired new equipment and, in the improved political climate among the Mano River Union States, a memorandum of understanding has been prepared, which Liberia has signed, and which will facilitate cooperation in air traffic management in the Mano River Union area. The Government further indicated that all Liberian-registered aircraft have been grounded and deregistered. The Government has requested ICAO to change Liberia's identification mark from "EL" to "A8".

21. The Government of Liberia pointedly remarked, with regard to paragraph 3 (a) to (d), that the intent of the sanctions on Liberia has been overtaken by events in Sierra Leone, for the following reasons:

(a) UNAMSIL and the Sierra Leone Army are now deployed throughout Sierra Leone;

(b) All abductees have been released;

(c) All RUF combatants in Sierra Leone have been disarmed and are now undergoing demobilization and reintegration. In addition, RUF has transformed itself into a political party and is participating in the voter registration process and in the presidential elections scheduled for 14 May 2002;

(d) The Government of Sierra Leone has officially declared the war in Sierra Leone over and lifted the state of emergency.

22. Unofficial views which were obtained by the ECOWAS Mission include the following:

(a) It is difficult to verify and establish the exact extent of the disengagement from RUF of the Government of Liberia. There was general agreement that Sam Bockarie has not been seen in public or heard of since the Government announced that he had left the country;

(b) No complaints have come from neighbouring countries accusing the Government of Liberia of supporting dissidents to destabilize their countries;

(c) The media's ability and capacity to investigate government claims is limited, especially in view of Liberia's recent imposition of a state of emergency;

(d) It is not clear where the Government gets its arms and ammunition to fight the rebels;

(e) The diamond business is such an intricate network that it is difficult to understand and unravel. Only those involved in the business know what is going on, although, on the surface, one could say that the illegal diamond smuggling business has diminished since the imposition of the sanctions.

23. The ECOWAS Mission recommends that:

(a) The Government of Liberia should be assisted to implement the certificate of origin regime for trade in rough diamonds;

(b) The rebel movement Liberians United for Reconciliation and Democracy (LURD) should be encouraged to abandon the armed struggle, and join the peace process;

(c) Liberia should be assisted to consolidate its peace process;

(d) The international community should engage the Liberian leadership constructively.

Annex

Documents provided by the Government of Liberia

1. Letter dated 28 June 2001 addressed to the Secretary-General by the Minister for Foreign Affairs, submitting the second report on initiatives taken and measures being implemented by the Government of Liberia towards compliance with Security Council resolution 1343 (2001), especially paragraph 2 thereof.

2. Letter No. MFA/0257/2-1/'01 addressed to the United Nations Office in Liberia by the Liberian Foreign Minister which tries to encompass the issues raised in resolution 1343 (2001) and the Government's response to them.

3. Report dated 20 August 2001 submitted by the Liberian Ministry of Transport on air traffic management in Liberia.

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5. Letter No. MFA/0111/2-1/'02 dated 18 April 2002 addressed to the Chairman of the Security Council Committee on sanctions against Liberia.

6. Report of the meeting of the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the Mano River Union, Agadir, Morocco, 7 and 8 April 2002.

7. Letter No. MFA/0116/2-1/'02 dated 18 April 2002 addressed to the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Morocco by the Liberian Foreign Minister, providing the former with details of troop deployment on the Liberia/Guinea and the Liberia/Sierra Leone borders.

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the Mission was informed, had sought financial assistance from the United Kingdom Government and the European Union. Further contacts revealed that Liberia would need about US$ 2 million to establish such a diamond certification regime. It is alleged that the process has now stalled because the High Diamond Council, which showed an initial willingness to assist Liberia, is now under unidentified external pressure not to do so. The Mission also confirmed from diplomatic sources that the Government of Liberia had made concerted efforts to ensure the establishment of a transparent and internationally verifiable certification regime. The Mission considers that Liberia needs to be assisted to meet this Security Council demand;

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22. Unofficial views which were obtained by the ECOWAS Mission include the following:

(a) It is difficult to verify and establish the exact extent of the disengagement from RUF of the Government of Liberia. There was general agreement that Sam Bockarie has not been seen in public or heard of since the Government announced that he had left the country;

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23. The ECOWAS Mission recommends that:

(a) The Government of Liberia should be assisted to implement the certificate of origin regime for trade in rough diamonds;

(b) The rebel movement Liberians United for Reconciliation and Democracy (LURD) should be encouraged to abandon the armed struggle, and join the peace process;

(c) Liberia should be assisted to consolidate its peace process;

(d) The international community should engage the Liberian leadership constructively.

III. Observations

24. In my last report (S/2001/1025), I drew attention to the efforts which the Government of Liberia had embarked upon since the adoption of resolution 1343 (2001), all of which were aimed at improving relations with its Mano River Union partners. Members of the Council are aware of the Summit Meeting of the Heads of State of the Mano River Union countries, which took place in Rabat on 27 February 2002 under the auspices of King Mohammed VI of Morocco. The Rabat summit has since been followed by several other meetings at the technical and ministerial levels with a view to finding a lasting solution to the crisis in the Mano River Union basin. A second Rabat summit meeting has, reportedly, been scheduled for May 2002.

25. Moreover, efforts are being made to find a solution to the current fighting in Liberia with a view to achieving national reconciliation and, ultimately, lasting peace in the country. A pre-reconciliation conference was held in Abuja in March 2002, under the auspices of ECOWAS, between Liberian Government representatives and members of opposition political parties, civil society representatives and religious and community leaders, in preparation for a full-fledged national reconciliation conference in Monrovia in July 2002.

26. Much remains to be done to restore sustainable peace in Liberia, whose stability is essential for the stability of the wider Mano River Union. I have no doubt that the Council, as it considers the appropriate follow-up to resolution 1343 (2001), will take stock of developments and strive towards consolidating the momentum that the Rabat summit, in particular, seems to have generated.

Annex

Documents provided by the Government of Liberia

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Security Council

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General Assembly
Tenth emergency special session
Agenda item 5
Illegal Israeli actions in Occupied East Jerusalem and the rest of the Occupied Palestinian Territory

Security Council
Fifty-seventh year

Identical letters dated 29 April 2002 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Observer Mission of Palestine to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

The bloody Israeli military onslaught being waged against the Palestinian people and the Palestinian Authority since 29 March 2002 continues. In defiance of the resolutions of the United Nations Security Council, international law and international humanitarian law, the Israeli occupying forces continue to commit human rights violations, war crimes and State terrorism against the Palestinian people under occupation. As the Israeli assaults continue, the death toll and the number of Palestinians injured, many critically, continue to rise. Moreover, the path of destruction being wrought by Israel, the occupying Power, throughout the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including Jerusalem, has left all sectors of Palestinian life in ruins, causing a grave humanitarian situation.

In the pre-dawn hours of today, Israel widened its military campaign with the invasion of the city of Al-Khalil. Israeli occupying forces had already entered the city in the previous week, using helicopter gunship missile fire to carry out the extrajudiciary execution of two Palestinian men in the city on 23 April. However, today the occupying forces launched a full-scale attack in Al-Khalil using tanks, armoured personnel carriers and helicopter gunships. Thus far, at least 9 Palestinians have been killed by the Israeli occupying forces in Al-Khalil today and more than 20 people have been injured. Further, the occupying forces imposed a curfew and raided homes throughout the city, abducting at least 17 Palestinians.

On Friday, 26 April 2002, the Israeli occupying forces once again raided the city of Qalqilya, causing death and destruction of property and terrorizing the civilian population. Using more than a dozen tanks and armoured personnel carriers, the occupying forces stormed into Qalqilya, raiding homes and abducting at least 30 Palestinians. Moreover, at least two extrajudiciary executions were committed by the occupying forces in Qalqilya. Similar raids and abductions were carried out by the Israeli occupying forces in the nearby villages of Beita, Jaba'a and Silt a-Dhar.

02-35936 (E) 300402

As the Israeli military campaign continues, the international community continues to await the implementation of Security Council resolutions 1402 (2002), 1403 (2002) and 1405 (2002), including the dispatch of the United Nations fact-finding team. The repeated Israeli demands to delay the mission as well as the imposition of conditions on the fact-finding team are completely unacceptable. The Security Council must take the necessary measures to ensure that the team is dispatched immediately without any hindrance or pre-conditions.

In follow-up to my previous 118 letters to you regarding the crisis in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including Jerusalem, dated from 29 September 2000 to 22 April 2002 (A/55/432-S/2000/921; A/55/437-S/2000/930; A/55/450-S/2000/957; A/55/466-S/2000/971; A/55/474-S/2000/984; A/55/490-S/2000/993; A/ES-10/39-S/2000/1015; A/ES-10/40-S/2000/1025; A/ES-10/42-S/2000/1068; A/ES-10/43-S/2000/1078; A/ES-10/44-S/2000/1093; A/ES-10/45-S/2000/1104; A/ES-10/46-S/2000/1107; A/ES-10/47-S/2000/1116; A/ES-10/48-S/2000/1129; A/ES-10/49-S/2000/1154; A/ES-10/50-S/2000/1173; A/ES-10/51-S/2000/1185; A/ES-10/52-S/2000/1206; A/ES-10/53-S/2000/1247; A/ES-10/54-S/2001/7; A/ES-10/55-S/2001/33; A/ES-10/56-S/2001/50; A/ES-10/57-S/2001/101; A/ES-10/58-S/2001/131; A/ES-10/59-S/2001/156; A/ES-10/60-S/2001/175; A/ES-10/61-S/2001/189; A/ES-10/64-S/2001/209; A/ES-10/65-S/2001/226; A/ES-10/66-S/2001/239; A/ES-10/67-S/2001/255; A/ES-10/68-S/2001/284; A/ES-10/69-S/2001/295; A/ES-10/70-S/2001/304; A/ES-10/71-S/2001/314; A/ES-10/72-S/2001/332; A/ES-10/75-S/2001/352; A/ES-10/76-S/2001/372; A/ES-10/79-S/2001/418; A/ES-10/80-S/2001/432; A/ES-10/81-S/2001/447; A/ES-10/82-S/2001/463; A/ES-10/83-S/2001/471; A/ES-10/84-S/2001/479; A/ES-10/85-S/2001/486; A/ES-10/86-S/2001/496; A/ES-10/87-S/2001/504; A/ES-10/88-S/2001/508; A/ES-10/89-S/2001/544; A/ES-10/90-S/2001/586; A/ES-10/91-S/2001/605; A/ES-10/92-S/2001/629; A/ES-10/93-S/2001/657; A/ES-10/94-S/2001/669; A/ES-10/95-S/2001/686; A/ES-10/96-S/2001/697; A/ES-10/97-S/2001/708; A/ES-10/98-S/2001/717; A/ES-10/99-S/2001/742; A/ES-10/100-S/2001/754; A/ES-10/101-S/2001/783; A/ES-10/102-S/2001/785; A/ES-10/103-S/2001/798; A/ES-10/104-S/2001/812; A/ES-10/105-S/2001/814; A/ES-10/107-S/2001/821; A/ES-10/108-S/2001/826; A/ES-10/111-S/2001/880; A/ES-10/112-S/2001/918; A/ES-10/114-S/2001/928; A/ES-10/115-S/2001/932; A/ES-10/116-S/2001/941; A/ES-10/117-S/2001/971; A/ES-10/118-S/2001/989; A/ES-10/119-S/2001/991; A/ES-10/121-S/2001/1007; A/ES-10/122-S/2001/1024; A/ES-10/123-S/2001/1036; A/ES-10/124-S/2001/1084; A/ES-10/125-S/2001/1092; A/ES-10/126-S/2001/1118; A/ES-10/128-S/2001/1149; A/ES-10/129-S/2001/1166; A/ES-10/133-S/2001/1239; A/ES-10/134-S/2001/1261; A/ES-10/136-S/2002/18; A/ES-10/137-S/2002/39; A/ES-10/138-S/2002/48; A/ES-10/139-S/2002/58; A/ES-10/140-S/2002/89; A/ES-10/141-S/2002/95; A/ES-10/142-S/2002/102; A/ES-10/143-S/2002/121; A/ES-10/144-S/2002/142; A/ES-10/145-S/2002/146; A/ES-10/146-S/2002/165; A/ES-10/147-S/2002/175; A/ES-10/148-S/2002/182; A/ES-10/149-S/2002/186; A/ES-10/150-S/2002/214; A/ES-10/151-S/2002/223; A/ES-10/152-S/2002/232; A/ES-10/154-S/2002/242; A/ES-10/155-S/2002/248; A/ES-10/156-S/2002/249; A/ES-10/157-S/2002/253, A/ES-10/158-S/2002/258; A/ES-10/159-S/2002/281; A/ES-10/160-S/2002/307; A/ES-10/161-S/2002/319; A/ES-10/162-S/2002/330; A/ES-10/163-S/2002/340; A/ES-10/164-S/2002/353; A/ES-10/165-S/2002/356; A/ES-10/166-S/2002/370; A/ES/10/167-S/2002/433; and A/ES-10/168-S/2002/474), it is my profound regret to inform you that, since my last letter to you, it has been revealed that at least 38 Palestinians have been killed by the Israeli

occupying forces. This raises the total number of Palestinians killed by the occupying forces to 1,465 martyrs.

Once again, owing to the extremely difficult circumstances in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, we have been unable to compile a complete and accurate list of all of the Palestinian martyrs killed by the Israeli occupying forces. The annex to the present letter contains the names of the martyrs that have thus far been identified, and the names of the other Palestinians that have been killed will be conveyed once they have been identified.

I should be grateful if you would arrange to have the text of the present letter and its annex distributed as a document of the tenth emergency special session of the General Assembly, under agenda item 5, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Somaia **Barghouti**
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

Annex to the identical letters dated 29 April 2002 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Observer Mission of Palestine to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

Names of martyrs killed by Israeli occupying forces in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including Jerusalem* (Tuesday, 23 April to Monday, 29 April 2002)

Tuesday, 23 April 2002

1. Marwan Zaloum
2. Samir Abu Rajab
3. Amin Ziad Ali Thawabteh (13 years old)

Wednesday, 24 April 2002

1. Yusef Basel Zaqout (14 years old)
2. Ismail Mohammed Abu Nadi (13 years old)
3. Wael Anwar Abu Nadi (13 years old)
4. Asaad Faisal Arsan (10 years old)
5. Yaqoub Ismail Aseefan Al-Tarayreh
6. Mohammed Abdel Halim Al-Tarayreh
7. Ibrahim Abdel Rineem Ahmed Al-Mabhouh
8. Ehab Ibrahim Abdel Riheem Al-Mabhouh
9. Ahmed Shaker Abu Own
10. Jameel Tawfiq Eissa Ararawi
11. Majdy Naji Mohammed Khlayleh (15 years old)

Thursday, 25 April 2002

1. Ahmed Tawfiq Ahmed Bisheer
2. Ibrahim Mustafa Abdeen
3. Essam Jawabreh
4. Ra'ed Omran Al-Khateeb

* The total number of Palestinian martyrs killed by Israeli occupying forces since 28 September 2000 is 1,465.

Friday, 26 April 2002

1. Ra'ed Moussa Mady Nizal
2. Zuheir Ahmed Al-Qidra
3. Iman Mohammed Abu Khoseh (17 years old)

Saturday, 27 April 2002

1. Mohammed Samir Shamekh Al-Dibs
2. Abdel Latif Sulimen Al-Masri

Sunday, 28 April 2002

1. Areefa Mohammed Ahmed Zaghad
2. Osama Mohammed Mahmoud Jabareen (16 years old)

Monday, 29 April 2002

1. Raja'e Fawzi Abu Shama
2. Amjad Yasser Katba
3. Muzer Badr Katba
4. Huseen Odeh
5. Akram Jumah Al-Hammouri
6. Nidal Nyeem Abayyat
7. Nader Amran Shahine
8. Tareq Rasmi Dofash
9. Sa'da Abdel Latif Mahmoud Najm
10. Ibrahim Yasser Shahine
11. Firas Yasser Shahine
12. Mahmoud Al-Qanni
13. Khaled Habash

United Nations S/2002/496

Security Council

Distr.: General
30 April 2002

Original: English

Letter dated 30 April 2002 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council

I have the honour to convey the attached communication, dated 25 April 2002, which I have received from the Secretary-General of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would bring it to the attention of the members of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Kofi A. **Annan**

02-36080 (E) 010502

Annex

Letter dated 25 April 2002 from the Secretary-General of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization to the Secretary-General

In accordance with Security Council resolution 1088 (1996), I attach the monthly report on the operations of the Stabilization Force (see enclosure). I would appreciate your making this report available to the Security Council.

(*Signed*) George **Robertson**

Enclosure

Monthly report to the United Nations on the operations of the Stabilization Force

1. Over the reporting period (1-31 March 2002) there were just over 18,400 troops deployed in Bosnia and Herzegovina and Croatia with contributions from all the NATO allies and from 15 non-NATO countries.

2. The Stabilization Force (SFOR) continues to contribute towards the maintenance of a safe and secure environment in Bosnia and Herzegovina, monitor compliance by the Entity Armed Forces, conduct inspections and consolidation of weapons storage sites, provide support to the international organizations working in theatre, provide support to the Federation authorities in collecting weapons and ammunition in the framework of Operation Harvest, and monitor possible terrorist-related threats throughout the country. On 24 March, SFOR launched an operation around Brcko, Vlasenica, Srebrenica and Zvornik in the Republika Srpska to deter weapons smuggling.

3. Although the general security situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina remained stable during the reporting period, the increase of inter-ethnic incidents, the poor economy and unemployment, demonstrations by Bosnian war veterans,[1] and increasing reports of surveillance of SFOR forces and facilities are areas of concern.

4. Ten cases of surveillance of SFOR facilities have been reported since the beginning of January.

5. Inter-ethnic incidents included the desecration of both the Catholic graveyard in Donja Dreznica (Mostar North), and the Serb cemetery in Cekrcici (Visoko). A bomb was thrown and damaged the mosque in Polje (in the municipality of Bosanska Dubica in Republika Srpska); an explosive device was detonated in the backyard of the Islamic community house in Janja (south of Bijeljina) causing structural damage; Bosnian Serbs were threatened with a pistol when attempting to claim their property in Rakovac (west of Tuzla); and a grenade was thrown into the yard of a house owned by Bosniacs, but currently inhabited by displaced Bosnian Serbs, and at a vehicle parked in front of a Bosniac's house in the Bijeljina area.

6. With regard to operations concerning persons indicted for war crimes,[2] a suspect was detained by SFOR troops on 31 March and subsequently transferred to The Hague. During follow-on operations to find Radovan Karadzic, a bunker complex was discovered in the area of Prijedor in Multinational Division (South West), and a weapons cache of eight tons of weapons and ammunition[3] was also found in Multinational Division (South West).

Cooperation and compliance by the parties

7. The armed forces of Bosnia and Herzegovina carried out normal training activities during the reporting period in substantial compliance with the military provisions of the Peace Agreement. Cooperation and coordination between SFOR and the Bosnian air forces on air traffic normalization continues. In addition, SFOR supported rescue and medical evacuation training at Sarajevo airport. Although there is a lack of equipment, the current training is seen as a positive step towards the creation of an effective search and rescue organization in the country.

8. During the period under review, SFOR troops conducted 93 weapons storage site inspections: 37 Bosnian Serb; 31 Bosniac; 14 Bosnian Croat; and 11 Federation.

9. SFOR troops monitored 287 training and movement activities during the reporting period: 168 Bosnian Serb; 109 Bosniac; 9 Bosnian Croat; and 1 Federation Army Department.

10. A total of 119 mine-clearing activities were monitored over this period: 39 Bosnian Serb; 56 Bosnian Croat; 8 Croat; and 16 Federation.

Cooperation with international organizations

11. Within capabilities and in accordance with its mandate, SFOR continues to provide assistance to the international organizations in theatre, including the United Nations Mission in Bosnia and Herzegovina, the International Police Task Force, the Office of the High Representative, the International Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia, the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.

12. SFOR continues to support the International Police Task Force in training local police special units. The second phase of the training started on 7 March and will conclude in October. So far, 228 special unit personnel from the Federation and the Republika Srpska have completed the course, which is being conducted within the Camp Butmir facility.

13. On 7 March, SFOR supported the Tribunal in an exhumation in the Bosanski Petrovac area; on 26 March, during an exhumation of some 10 bodies south of Brcko; and on 31 March, when a mass grave with 11 bodies was found in Sipovo.

Outlook

14. The overall security situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina is expected to remain stable.

Notes

[1] A draft law intended to revise the War Veterans' Law by reducing the 25 per cent of the Federation budget spent on military pensions has been withdrawn. Peaceful demonstrations by a majority of Bosniacs were held in Sarajevo. Members of Croat associations demonstrated separately at other sites.

[2] The Russian Federation confirms its special position on this matter.

[3] 1,897 x 40-mm anti-aircraft rounds; 235 x 120-mm mortar rounds; 28 x 76-mm mortar rounds; over 400 mines; and 10,000 rounds of small arms ammunition.

United Nations S/2002/497

Security Council

Distr.: General
30 April 2002

Original: English

Letter dated 26 April 2002 from the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1373 (2001) concerning counter-terrorism addressed to the President of the Security Council

The Counter-Terrorism Committee has received the attached letter dated 15 March 2002 from the Permanent Representative of Spain to the United Nations, in his capacity as President of the Council of the European Union (see annex).

I would be grateful if you could arrange for this letter and its annex to be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Jeremy **Greenstock**
Chairman
Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1373 (2001) concerning counter-terrorism

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BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Annex to the letter dated 26 April 2002 from the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1373 (2001) concerning counter-terrorism addressed to the President of the Security Council

[Original: French]

Letter dated 15 March 2002 from the Permanent Representative of Spain to the United Nations addressed to the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1373 (2001) concerning counter-terrorism

I have the honour to bring to your attention the following document (copies of which in the French and English languages are enclosed):

"Road map of all the measures and initiatives to be implemented under the action plan decided on by the European Council on 21 September 2001"

I should be grateful if you would have the text of the present letter and its enclosure circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) I. F. **Arias**
Permanent Representative of Spain to the United Nations

Enclosure

[Original: English and French]

Road map of all the measures and initiatives to be implemented under the action plan decided on by the European Council on 21 September 2001

	OBJECTIVE	MEANS/ INSTRUMENTS	DEADLINE	BODY RESPONSIBLE	PROGRESS ALREADY MADE	FORTHCOMING WORK
GENERAL AFFAIRS COUNCIL						
1.	Extend the anti-terrorist coalition and make it more effective	Political dialogue/Troika or SG/HR visits/use of multilateral fora/concerted ministerial visits	Ongoing	Presidency/SG/HR/ Commission	– Inclusion of the subject of terrorism in all political-dialogue meetings since 11/9/01 – Presidency report to the Laeken European Council	Continuation of systematic and ongoing dialogue at all levels with partners
2.	Strengthen the partnership with the United States [1]	Various contacts at all levels	Ongoing	Presidency/SG/HR/ Commission	– Regular contacts with US at Ministerial level (Pres/SG/HR/Cion) – Systematic coordination of contacts at all SLG meetings – Bilateral contacts between PSC/COTER, sectoral experts and their United States counterparts – Third pillar mission to Washington on 18/10/01 – PRO-Eurojust mission to Washington on 19/11/01 – Reply to President Bush's letter 28/11/01	– Continued dialogue at all levels – Exchange of views and follow-up to cooperation – Coordination of contacts in the framework of the New Transatlantic Agenda – EU/US Summit on 2 May (date to be confirmed) – COTER/JHA Troika meeting with the US in June 2002

[1] See also points 50 to 57 and 67.

	OBJECTIVE	MEANS/ INSTRUMENTS	DEADLINE	BODY RESPONSIBLE	PROGRESS ALREADY MADE	FORTHCOMING WORK
					– Signing of EUROPOL–US strategic agreement in the presence of Secretary of State Powell at the JHA Council on 6/12/01 – Continuation of informal contacts (Pres/Cion/GSC) with the US Department of State and Department of Justice regarding the principle of extradition negotiations	Informal contacts with the US with a view to initiating negotiations on the benefits of an agreement on mutual assistance in criminal matters. Examination of progress ON the two dossiers by CATS with COTRA
3.	Strengthen the Union's relations with certain countries of Asia particularly concerned by the current situation					
3a.	Pakistan	Strengthen relations, in particular by: – Community assistance (trade package) – signing the third-generation Cooperation Agreement – Political dialogue	Ongoing	Presidency/SG/HR/ Commission	Meeting at ministerial Troika level in New York on 14/11/01 Cooperation agreement signed at Islamabad by Presidency/ Commission/President Musharraf on 24/11/01 Proposals adopted by the Council to facilitate trade; First disbursement in the framework of the social action programme (December 2001)	– Implementation of the Agreement; disbursement of additional financial aid (EUR 50 million) and accelerated disbursement in the framework of existing programmes; – Assistance for legislative elections in October 2002 [exploratory mission in March 2002]

	OBJECTIVE	MEANS/ INSTRUMENTS	DEADLINE	BODY RESPONSIBLE	PROGRESS ALREADY MADE	FORTHCOMING WORK
3b.	Iran	Strengthen relations, in particular by consultations with a view to negotiation of a Trade and Cooperation Agreement	Ongoing	Presidency/SG/HR/ Commission		Council due to adopt negotiating directives for a Trade and Cooperation Agreement in March 2001
3c.	Countries of Central Asia	Strengthen commitment and relations, substantial contribution to the Bishkek Conference (13-14/12/01), definition of a strategy for the strengthening of cooperation	Ongoing	Presidency/SG/HR/ Commission	– Troika visit 30/10 to 3/11/01 – Conclusions of GAC on 10/12/01 – Contribution to Bishkek Conference (13–14 December 2001)	– Increase and adaptation of Tacis technical assistance; – Establishment of JHA sub-committees for certain countries; – Strengthening of EU presence in Central Asia; – Strengthening of contractual links with Tajikistan
3d.	India	Definition of the strengthening of cooperation	Second EU-India Summit (23/11/01)	Presidency/SG/HR/ Commission	COTER Troika on 9/11/01 Joint communiqué and action plan adopted by the summit on 23/11/01 (with reference to terrorism)	Implementation of the action plan
4.	Strengthen humanitarian aid in Afghanistan and adjacent countries	Making aid available directly and through the UNHCR and other specialised agencies	Depends on political and military developments	Commission/Member States/Development Council	Cumulated allocation of EUR 366 million (as of 22/02/02) High-level meeting (Verhofstadt/Prodi) with the NGOs working in Afghanistan and Pakistan	– Additional contributions depending on needs and developments

	OBJECTIVE	MEANS/ INSTRUMENTS	DEADLINE	BODY RESPONSIBLE	PROGRESS ALREADY MADE	FORTHCOMING WORK
5.	EU support for a political and reconstruction process in Afghanistan	Various instruments	Urgent following latest developments	Member States/Presidency/SG/ HR/Commission	Continued involvement of the EU in the process resulting in the Bonn Agreement (6/12/01) – Meetings of the Steering Committee (reconstruction): Washington 20/11/01, Brussels, 20–21/12/01 – Appointment of an EU special representative by GAC on 10/12/01; – EC rapid reaction mechanism: EUR 4,7 million to support the Bonn/Petersberg agreement process; – Donors Conference, Tokyo, 21-22/01/02: EU pledged EUR 550 million for 2002; – Opening of EC office in Kabul; – Adoption of first Community rehabilitation (quick impact) programme with a budget of EUR 57,5 million on 26/2/2002	– COASI will take account of this in discussions on the Commission communication on a new strategy for Asia – Aid will be provided, in particular through the Afghan Interim Administration

	OBJECTIVE	MEANS/ INSTRUMENTS	DEADLINE	BODY RESPONSIBLE	PROGRESS ALREADY MADE	FORTHCOMING WORK
6.	UN: ensure follow-up to Resolution 1373 adopted by the UN Security Council			Member States/Commission GAC and other Councils	– Common Position 2001/930/CFSP on combating terrorism – EU report to the Committee established under Article 6 of Resolution 1373(2001) approved and sent to the Security Council – Catalogue of current and future Community assistance to third countries in the areas covered by Resolution 1373 (justice, home affairs, money laundering, governance, etc.), sent as a Commission document to the Secretariat of the UNSC Counter-Terrorism Committee	– Continuing action in all areas covered by Resolution 1373

	OBJECTIVE	MEANS/ INSTRUMENTS	DEADLINE	BODY RESPONSIBLE	PROGRESS ALREADY MADE	FORTHCOMING WORK
6a.	Combat all forms of funding of terrorist activities (implementation of Resolution 1373 (2001))			GAC	– Common Position 2001/931/CFSP on the application of specific measures to combat terrorism – Regulation (EC) No 2580/2001: adoption of specific restrictive measures directed against certain persons and entities with a view to combating international terrorism – Decision 2001/927/EC laying down the list provided for in Article 2(3) of Council Regulation (EC) No 2580/2001 on the adoption of specific restrictive measures directed against certain persons and entities with a view to combating terrorism	– Update the list in the Annex to Common Position 2001/931/CFSP (activities of the clearing house) – Meetings on 26/2 and 12/3
7.	UN: ensure follow-up to Resolution 1390 (2002): – visa ban – embargo on arms sales and military assistance – freezing of assets: implement decisions to freeze the assets of Osama Bin Laden, Al-Qaida, the Taliban and associates taken by the Sanctions Committee set up under Resolution 1267 (1999)	– New CFSP Common Position – New EC Regulation	As soon as possible	GAC/Member States/Commission		– Examination of the new instruments will continue in the Working Party on External Relations – Commission amendments to the new Regulation, depending on decisions taken in New York

	OBJECTIVE	MEANS/ INSTRUMENTS	DEADLINE	BODY RESPONSIBLE	PROGRESS ALREADY MADE	FORTHCOMING WORK
8.	UN: conclusion of a UN General Convention on International Terrorism	Negotiations with the UN partners with a view to reaching global agreement	None	GAC/Member States	– Demarches by the Troika in New York and in the capitals of certain countries – 6th Committee Working Party meetings on 28/1/02 and 2/2/02 (on-the-spot coordination among the 15)	– Negotiations to be monitored by COTER in close collaboration with CATS
9.	UN: signing and ratification of the Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism		Ratification by all Member States as soon as possible	Member States	All Member States have signed the Convention (7/10/01). 2 ratifications (4 others planned)	Monitoring of progress of ratifications by the COTER Working Party
10.	UN: Speeding up of the signing, ratification and rapid implementation of all relevant international Conventions *(NB: there are 12 sectoral Conventions)*	Political dialogue/demarches	Ratification by all Member States as soon as possible. Demarches with third States as soon as possible	GAC/SG/HR/ Member States	– Troika demarches – Use of Ministerial meetings during the UNGA Ministerial week	Monitoring of progress of ratifications by the COTER Working Party
11.	– Systematic evaluation of the Union's relations with third countries in the light of their possible support for terrorism – inclusion of a terrorism clause in agreements with third countries	Reference framework ("benchmarks" and "analysis grid") Secretariat policy document (5763/02) Presidency note to GAC (6332/02)		CAG/Member States	– Examination of any measures to be taken, particularly in the following areas: a) Incorporation of a terrorism clause into agreements with third countries b) Technical assistance to third countries c) Strengthening of political dialogue (bilateral, regional and multilateral)	Examination of the anti-terrorism clause (by the Working Party on External Relations) and technical assistance to third parties, on the basis of the COREPER conclusions, with a view to submitting recommendations to a forthcoming GAC.

	OBJECTIVE	MEANS/ INSTRUMENTS	DEADLINE	BODY RESPONSIBLE	PROGRESS ALREADY MADE	FORTHCOMING WORK
					d) Other trade instruments ("carrot and stick") – GAC 18/02/02: Policy debate (based on Presidency Note) on the anti-terrorism clause and technical assistance to third countries – Discussions in Working Party on External Relations on anti-terrorism clause	
12.	Adjustment of EU policies on non-proliferation and disarmament	– Joint Consideration – Contacts with the United States – GAC conclusions – Joint action on non-proliferation and disarmament in Russia – Targeted iniative		Presidency/GAC Commission	– CODUN Troika on biological weapons with the United States delegation on 25/10/01 – Videoconference with the United States at experts level on 8/11/01 – Adoption of GAC conclusions on 10/12/01 EU-US consultations on non-proliferation, disarmament and arms control (Madrid, 20/02/02)	– CODUN/CONOP/ COARM Working Parties will continue discussion of the Presidency working document and targeted initiatives

	OBJECTIVE	MEANS/ INSTRUMENTS	DEADLINE	BODY RESPONSIBLE	PROGRESS ALREADY MADE	FORTHCOMING WORK
13.	Step up scrutiny of candidate countries' activities to combat money laundering	Peer evaluation	None.	Commission	New PHARE project on measures to combat money laundering (February 2002)	Meeting of PAPEG Group
JUSTICE AND HOME AFFAIRS (JHA) COUNCIL ***NB:*** *This "road map" contains only actions and measures endorsed in principle by the European Council or the Council. Some Member States have suggested other initiatives which could be incorporated into the "road map" depending on how they are received. (see 13176/01). At its meeting on 6 and 7 December 2001 the Council (JHA) noted the German delegation's proposals set out in 13176/01 and instructed the Article 36 Committee and the Strategic Committee on Immigration, Frontiers and Asylum to examine them as soon as possible..*						
LEGISLATIVE MEASURES						
14.	Make Eurojust operational	– Framework Decision – Decision on Headquarters		Council/European Council	Adoption of the Council Decision setting up Eurojust (28/2/02)	– The Presidency is discussing with NL the arrangements for locating Eurojust provisionally in The Hague – Rules of procedure and financial regulation to be adopted – Appointment of a Director
15.	European arrest warrant	Framework Decision		Council	– The President of the Council noted political agreement at the JHA Council on 6 - 7/12/01 (14876/01 + COR 1) – EP Opinion 6/2/02	Parliamentary reservations DK/S/IRL/UK
16.	Definition of terrorist offences	Framework Decision		Council	– Political agreement by the Council on the draft Framework Decision on 6 - 7/12/01 (14845/1/01) – EP Opinion 6/2/02	Parliamentary reservations DK/S/IRL

	OBJECTIVE	MEANS/ INSTRUMENTS	DEADLINE	BODY RESPONSIBLE	PROGRESS ALREADY MADE	FORTHCOMING WORK
17.	Freezing of assets	Framework Decision		Council	Political agreement at Council on 28/2/02	Reconsultation of the EP
18.	Entry into force of the two Extradition Conventions of 1995 and 1996	Ratification by Member States	1/1/02	Member States	The 2 Conventions are awaiting ratification by F/IRL and I (1996 Convention) and B/F/IRL and I (1995 Convention) The 2 Conventions already apply between the Member States which have made a declaration to that effect	
19.	Entry into force of the Convention on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters	Ratification by Member States	In the course of 2002	Member States	– At CATS meeting 17 - 18/1/02, all Member States confirmed that they intended to meet the deadline set for the Convention and the Protocol thereto – Convention ratified by PORT	
20.	Mutual assistance in respect of money laundering and financial crime	Protocol to the Convention on Mutual Assistance		Council	The Protocol was signed on 16/10/01 (JHA Council)	To be ratified by the Member States

	OBJECTIVE	MEANS/ INSTRUMENTS	DEADLINE	BODY RESPONSIBLE	PROGRESS ALREADY MADE	FORTHCOMING WORK
21.	Examination of legislation with reference to the "terrorist threat"	Commission report	By the end of 2002	Commission/Council/ Parliament	Commission working paper of 5/12/01: The relationship between safeguarding internal security and complying with international protection obligations and instruments	
22.	Setting up joint investigation teams *For operational implementation, see point 33.*	Framework Decision	6 - 7/12/01	Council	– Agreement by Coreper on 3/10/01 – Urgent procedure initiated by the European Parliament – The Framework Decision will be formally adopted by the Council once Denmark lifts its parliamentary scrutiny reservation	DK parliamentary scrutiny reservation
23.	Prevention of crime involving the use of electronic communication systems	(1) Framework Decision (2) Framework Decision on mutual recognition of measures on the taking of evidence (which will also cover investigations into computer crime)	As soon as possible after submission by the Commission	Commission/ Council		(1) Proposal will be forwarded by Commission in the first half of 2002 (2) Proposal will be forwarded by Commission mid-2002

	OBJECTIVE	MEANS/ INSTRUMENTS	DEADLINE	BODY RESPONSIBLE	PROGRESS ALREADY MADE	FORTHCOMING WORK
24.[1]	Ensure a balance between data protection and police efficiency	Directive concerning the processing of personal data and the protection of privacy in the electronic communications sector		Commission/ Transport Council/ Parliament	Common Position adopted by the Transport/ Telecommunications Council on 25/1/02	
25.[2]	Setting up a Community mechanism in the field of the coordination of civil protection measures	Decision		Council	Adoption by the Council on 23/10/01 The mechanism has resulted in: – the setting up of an NBC group of experts – the strengthening of the network of contacts between civil protection services – the exchange of information on accidents or threats of terrorist attacks	
OPERATIONAL MEASURES						
26.	Identification of suspected terrorists in Europe and of the organisations which support them in order to draw up a common list of terrorist organisations	Cooperation between services of Member States/Europol	6 - 7/12/01	– Council (JHA) – Persons responsible for anti-terrorist units, intelligence and Europol	Council adopted a Common Position and a common list of terrorist organisations on 27/12/01	List will be updated in March 2002

[1] See also point 69.
[2] See also point 47.

	OBJECTIVE	MEANS/ INSTRUMENTS	DEADLINE	BODY RESPONSIBLE	PROGRESS ALREADY MADE	FORTHCOMING WORK
27.	Systematic transmission to Europol of any piece of data relevant to terrorism	Member States/Europol cooperation	None	Member States	– The Director of Europol reported to the Council meeting on 6 - 7/12/01 – The Working Party on Terrorism on 30/1/02 noted significant progress in this field	
28.	Strengthening cooperation between the heads of anti-terrorist units	Meetings		Presidency/Police Chiefs Task Force	– The first meeting was held on 15/10/01 – Meeting of Police Chiefs Task Force 30 - 31/10/01 reached agreement on a set of proposals (13747/01) – Recommendations on terrorism were discussed by the Working Party on Terrorism on 15/11/01 and by the CATS on 22 - 23/11/01	– Proposals to strengthen cooperation drawn up by the PCTF will be incorporated into a new document, which will have to be discussed, among others, by the Working Party on Terrorism (ENFOPOL (2000)73 REV 2 and 141 REV 1) – Meeting of PCTF on 9 - 10/4/02
29.	Strengthening cooperation between anti-terrorist magistrates	Meetings	None	Pro-Eurojust	Following an initial meeting on 10/10/01, there have been regular contacts between anti-terrorist magistrates, with Eurojust acting as intermediary	

	OBJECTIVE	MEANS/ INSTRUMENTS	DEADLINE	BODY RESPONSIBLE	PROGRESS ALREADY MADE	FORTHCOMING WORK
30.	Better cooperation and exchanges of information between all intelligence services	Regular meetings of heads of intelligence services	None		A meeting of heads of intelligence services was held in Madrid on 20/02/02, with the presence of a Europol representative	
31.	Strengthening cooperation between police services, including Europol and intelligence services		None	Presidency/CATS	– Methodology discussed by the CATS on 1/12/01 – Article 4 of the Common Position of 27/12/01 (2001/931/CFSP) provides for the intensification of police and judicial cooperation in particular in combating the terrorist persons, groups or entities listed in the Annex	
32.	Setting up of a team of anti-terrorist specialists within Europol	Decision adopted by Brussels European Council (21/09/2001)	Urgent	Member States/Europol Management Board	– All Member States have sent police or intelligence specialists to Europol. Team operational in November 2001 – Head of team reported to the Working Party on Terrorism on 30/1/02	Report to Council in April 2002 on progress made and problems encountered

	OBJECTIVE	MEANS/ INSTRUMENTS	DEADLINE	BODY RESPONSIBLE	PROGRESS ALREADY MADE	FORTHCOMING WORK
33.	Setting up of one or more joint investigation teams *See also point 22*		None	Member States (police, magistrates/ intelligence services)/Europol/ Pro-Eurojust	– Discussed by the Working Party on Terrorism on 30/01/02 – Seminar in Madrid, 27 - 28/2/02	Spanish Presidency initiative on joint police teams
34.	Better coordination between Europol/Pro-Eurojust and the Police Chiefs Task Force		None	CATS	Initial discussion by the CATS on 17 - 18/1/02 based on a report prepared by the heads of the three bodies (15389/01)	Chairman of Eurojust and Director of Europol will explain their views to the CATS
35.	Speeding up the linking of the EJN to the VPN secure electronic network		None	General Secretariat of the Council	Technical examination under way by GSC. Pilot project under way	
36.	Updating of the list of Europol competences	Implementation of a joint action	None ongoing	Europol/Council	– Letter from the Presidency to the Director of Europol on 9/10/01 Europol report to the JHA Council on 6 - 7/12/01	
37.	Possible extension of SIS access to other public services		None	Council	First discussions by Council/COMIX on 6-7/12/01 – Agreement by JHA Council on 6 - 7/12/01 on the new SIS II functionalities	Political agreements to be worked out within the SIS Working Party (and possible legislative act)

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	OBJECTIVE	MEANS/ INSTRUMENTS	DEADLINE	BODY RESPONSIBLE	PROGRESS ALREADY MADE	FORTHCOMING WORK
38.	Peer assessment of national arrangements for combating terrorism [1]		Evaluation report before end 2002	Council/General Secretariat of the Council	Two national experts being recruited	
39.	Inventory of national measures and early warning plans		Urgent	Working Party on Terrorism and Police Chiefs Task Force	– Meeting of Police Chiefs Task Force on 30 and 31/10/01 – Report to JHA Council on 6 - 7/12/01	The report drawn up by Europol will be submitted shortly to the Council
40.	Send TE-SAT report to the European Parliament		6-7/12/01	Council		Report to be submitted to the EP – It will shortly be submitted for approval by the Council (Section I item note COREPER/Council, see 5759/1/02)
41.	Intensify cooperation on and harmonisation of legislation on arms and explosives		None	Commission/Council	Recommendations annexed to 10564/2/01 REV 2, submitted to the Council meeting on 28/1/02	Initiative to be taken by the Commission before March 2002
42.	Strengthening of external border checks	Report	Council meeting on 6-7/12/01	Presidency/Member States/Police Chiefs Task Force/Immigration Services	– Operation HIGH IMPACT on 2 - 3/10/01 – Report JHA Council on 6 - 7/12/01 (14570/01 and 14181/01)	
43.	Coordinated recourse to Article 2(2) of Schengen Convention (re-establishment of border checks)		None	Council	– First examination in the Working Party on Terrorism on 26/10/01 – on 23/11/01 the CATS approved a definition of a terrorist threat of exceptional gravity proposed by the Working Party on Terrorism (14181/1/01 REV 1)	Commission to make proposals for Article 2(2)

[1] See in this connection the letter sent on 26/9/01 by the Permanent Representative of Germany to his colleagues asking to be informed of the measures and general policy plans adopted by each Member State for combating terrorism.

	OBJECTIVE	MEANS/ INSTRUMENTS	DEADLINE	BODY RESPONSIBLE	PROGRESS ALREADY MADE	FORTHCOMING WORK
44.	Establish network for exchanging information on visas issued		None	Commission	Communication from the Commission to the Council and the European Parliament on development of the Schengen Information System II (5472/02)	On the basis of the work carried out by the Council, a feasibility study, prepared in association with the Member States, will be conducted. This study covers the technical, financial and organisational aspects of the development and setting up of SIS II.
45.	Improve input of alerts into SIS (Articles 95, 96 and 99)		None	Member States	Discussion has begun on all the new SIS functionalities and issues of data quality and updating the system	Development of political agreements in SIS and SIRENE Working Parties (possible legislative act) and discussion of Presidency proposal for technical improvements
46.	Internal security and compliance with international obligations regarding protection of fundamental rights	Working document	Urgent	Council/Commission	The Commission has adopted a working document on the relationship between safeguarding internal security and complying with international obligations regarding the protection of fundamental rights	

	OBJECTIVE	MEANS/ INSTRUMENTS	DEADLINE	BODY RESPONSIBLE	PROGRESS ALREADY MADE	FORTHCOMING WORK
47.	[1] Increase cooperation in civil protection and health	Programme designed to improve cooperation between Member States Appointment of a European coordinator for civil protection action		Commission, Council, Member States: DG for civil protection	The COREPER meeting of 14/11/01 instructed various committees and working parties to make contributions, several of which have already been submitted (Environment, Health, CIVCOM, Civil Protection and Research. The Military Committee is continuing its work).	– COREPER has reserved the possibility of examining the coordinator's profile and any necessary agency – The Presidency submitted to the Working Party on Civil Protection a draft Resolution on a work programme for improving Union cooperation in responding to bacteriological, chemical and nuclear terrorist attacks
48.	Increase security standards at airports and on board aircraft *(see point 64)*		Urgent	Council/Member States	– Proposal for a Regulation laying down common rules in the field of civil aviation safety – Austrian delegation has submitted proposals	Add to agenda for next meeting of Police Chiefs Task Force and work closely with transport industry
49.	Extension of machinery for automatic information exchange between the Financial Intelligence Units (FIUs)		Urgent	Council	– Operational meeting of heads of FIUs on 12/10/01 – Meeting of the informal group of FIU experts on the occasion of the MDG meetings on 20/9/01 and 9/11/01	A meeting with heads of FIUs is planned under the Spanish Presidency.

[1] See also point 24.

	OBJECTIVE	MEANS/ INSTRUMENTS	DEADLINE	BODY RESPONSIBLE	PROGRESS ALREADY MADE	FORTHCOMING WORK
COOPERATION IN THE JHA FIELD WITH THE UNITED STATES ***NB**: A delegation made up of representatives of the Ministry of the Interior (including the Department for State Security and the Aliens Department), the Ministry of Justice and the Police Services of the present and incoming Presidencies, the Commission, the Council General Secretariat, Europol and Pro-Eurojust travelled to Washington on 18 October 2001 to discuss arrangements for implementing the measures described below. All of these points were discussed during the trip to the United States.* *Practical steps have been taken (designation of contacts, attendance by US delegates at some meetings, concrete proposals for cooperation between departments, documents describing various aspects of the problems sent for examination, particularly as regards data protection).*						
50.	Assessment of all aspects of terrorist threat	Meetings/contacts	Urgent	Europol/Council		Several contact points identified : – Joint COTER/ Working Party on Terrorism Troikas twice every six months – Team of counter-terrorism specialists set up within Europol must work closely with its American counterparts
51.	Increased EU-US cooperation in relevant international fora	Meetings/contacts	Ongoing	Council/Member States	Discussion at informal JHA meeting (Madrid, 8/2/02)	Monitoring by COTER and transatlantic dialogue bodies

	OBJECTIVE	MEANS/ INSTRUMENTS	DEADLINE	BODY RESPONSIBLE	PROGRESS ALREADY MADE	FORTHCOMING WORK
52.	Pressure on countries where banking systems facilitate the generation and transfer of funds which could finance terrorism	Diplomatic contacts	Ongoing	Council/Member States/Commission	– At its meeting in Washington (29 and 30/10/01) the FATF, extending its mandate to cover action to combat the financing of terrorism, adopted 8 recommendations on coordination – Member States' coordination meeting in Hong Kong on 28/1/02	Monitoring of FATF discussions by ECOFIN and JHA Councils Preparation of EU common positions in the FATF The meeting of the FATF (Rome 7 - 8/5/02) will discuss the revision of the 40 FATF recommendations, including the financing of terrorism. The plenary meeting of the FATF (19 - 21/6/02) will examine the implementation of the 8 special recommendations
53.	Share best practices in the fight against terrorism	Contacts	None	Member States	Mandate to Police Chiefs Task Force	Meeting of Police Chiefs Task Force in Madrid on 15/04/02

	OBJECTIVE	MEANS/ INSTRUMENTS	DEADLINE	BODY RESPONSIBLE	PROGRESS ALREADY MADE	FORTHCOMING WORK
54.	Intensify cooperation between Europol and US law enforcement agencies	– Informal cooperation – Agreement without exchange of data – Negotiation of an agreement		Europol/Council	– Signing of the agreement between Europol and the US on 6/12/01 (excl. personal data) – Council agreement on 6/12/01 for the Director of Europol to open negotiations for an agreement with the US (incl. exchange of personal data) – Development of a joint Europol/FBI project on the methods used by the perpetrators of the attacks on 11/9/01 (joint Europol/FBI doc. will be available in April) – Appointment of an FBI agent on secondment to Europol (since 1/2/02)	Poss. meetings of ad hoc Working Party/US (FAA) Appointment in April of two Europol liaison officers in Washington
55.	Intensify cooperation on mutual assistance in criminal matters	EU-US agreement based on Art. 38 TEU	None	Presidency/Council	– Informal talks with the US on 11/2/02 – JHA Council 28/2/02 The Council agreed to adopt the negotiating mandate, if possible, at its meeting on 25/4/02	

	OBJECTIVE	MEANS/ INSTRUMENTS	DEADLINE	BODY RESPONSIBLE	PROGRESS ALREADY MADE	FORTHCOMING WORK
56.	Intensify cooperation between Pro-Eurojust/ Eurojust and US magistrates specialising in counter-terrorism	Contacts	None	Pro-Eurojust	– Visit by 3 members of Pro-Eurojust to Washington on 19/11/01 – Appointment of a US contact point for Eurojust – Regular meetings between Eurojust and the US contact point	
57.	Intensify cooperation with the United States in the field of illegal immigration, visas and false documents	Contacts	None	Strategic Committee (SCIFA)	– Ad hoc Working Party of Experts meeting on 10 - 11/12/01 at the Commission put forward specific proposals which were discussed at the SCIFA meeting on 28 - 29/1/02 – Meeting on 8/2/02 in Madrid with the US in the context of the transatlantic dialogue – Adoption by the Council (JHA) of an action plan against illegal immigration on 28/2/02	SCIFA/US meeting in April 2002

	OBJECTIVE	MEANS/ INSTRUMENTS	DEADLINE	BODY RESPONSIBLE	PROGRESS ALREADY MADE	FORTHCOMING WORK
58.	Measures against non-cooperating countries and territories (NCCTs) identified by the FATF and enlargement of FATF action to include measures to combat financing of terrorism. Better coordination between Member States	Coordination in FATF Implementation by the Member States of 40 FATF recommendations on money laundering		Council/Member States	– Joint JHA/ECOFIN Council decided on 16/10/01 that Member States would take a series of joint counter-measures (12665/01) – Plenary meeting of the FATF in Washington on 29 - 30/10/01 (at which FATF remit extended to cover funding of terrorism). Decision to identify, as from June 2002, countries which do not combat the financing of terrorism – Examination of the model for standard agreement on mutual assistance in criminal matters by CATS (17/1/02) and COREPER (31/1/02) with a view to its adoption by the JHA Council	– FATF meeting in Paris on 21/6/02
ECOFIN COUNCIL						
59.	Possible insider offences linked to the attacks on 11/9/01				Report submitted to ECOFIN Council on 16/10/01 Committee of European Securities Regulators is continuing its investigations	

	OBJECTIVE	MEANS/ INSTRUMENTS	DEADLINE	BODY RESPONSIBLE	PROGRESS ALREADY MADE	FORTHCOMING WORK
60.	Prevention of use of financial system for money-laundering purposes	Directive	15/06/03	Member States	Directive adopted in November 2001	Transposition in Member States
61.	Measures to counter insider dealing and market manipulation (market abuse)	Directive	None	Council/European Parliament	Under examination at Working Party level General guidelines drawn up by the Council on 13/12/01	
62.	Establishing minimum transparency criteria for various types of legal entities (such as trusts, trust funds and foundations), for the purpose of identifying the beneficial owners more easily	Definition of priorities and measures	Before the end of the year	Commission/Council	Council has taken note of Commission's report	Commission will shortly be proposing possible priority measures
TRANSPORT/TELECOMMUNICATIONS COUNCIL						
63.	Adoption of air security standards in the areas already identified	– Regulation on ground checks in EU airports (First part of discussions in ad hoc multidisciplinary group) International cooperation within the ICAO Reinforcement of safety standards	Council on 6-7/12/01 Ongoing	Council/Parliament Member States Commission	– Common Position adopted by the Council on 29/1/02 and forwarded to EP – ICAO Conference on security (19-20/2/2002): implementation of obligatory audit mechanisms; financing commitment from the Member States	– Parliament to adopt a position on the Council's Common Position (second – reading) – Adoption by the ICAO Council of stricter security standards (cockpit access) Continuation of work by experts on the points already identified

	OBJECTIVE	MEANS/ INSTRUMENTS	DEADLINE	BODY RESPONSIBLE	PROGRESS ALREADY MADE	FORTHCOMING WORK
64.	– Additional security measures in civil aviation (a) measures capable of rapid implementation, including cooperation with the US on common security standards (b) recommendations for further discussions	Ad hoc multidisciplinary group in cooperation with the ECAC	March 2002	Commission/Presidency	– The Commission has drawn up legislative proposals in response to the Council conclusions of 7/12/01.	
65.	Economic situation of air transport sector, particularly: – Compensation for losses in wake of closure of US and Israeli airspace (11 to 14 September) – Covering higher insurance charges	State aid/Commission examination	None until end March 2002	Commission/Member States	Transport Council conclusions on 16/10/01 Commission/US exchange of letters on US and Swiss predatory practices Conclusions of ECOFIN Council (4/12/01) and Transport Council (7/12/01)	Monitoring by the Commission
66.	Increased international cooperation in the interests of heightened security worldwide	ICAO	ICAO Council June 2002	Commission/Council/ Member States	The high-level Ministerial Conference (19 - 20/2/02, Montreal) acknowledged that aviation security remains the responsibility of States and decided on an Action Plan with a security audit programme to monitor implementation of security measures. The Member States agreed to contribute to the financing of the audit	ICAO discussions on – development of the action plan – in particular, establishment of international regulations governing cockpit security – implementation of the audit programme

	OBJECTIVE	MEANS/ INSTRUMENTS	DEADLINE	BODY RESPONSIBLE	PROGRESS ALREADY MADE	FORTHCOMING WORK
67.	Increased security standards in the field of shipping – Requirement for all ships to carry an automatic information system (advance implementation) – development of security plans for ships – extension of security rules in ports	Amendments to the IMO's SOLAS Convention and its extension to cover ports	– MSC 75, London, 15 - 24/5/02	Member States (coordinated at Council level)	Broad agreement among Member States on the general principles of the action to be taken within the IMO (including MSC Intersessional meeting, 11 - 15/2/02, London)	Coordination in Brussels and London for MSC 75
68.	Additional security measures in the field of shipping – legal force for certain measures not binding on the IMO (Circ. 443)	Community legislation proposal	Proposal expected in the course of the second half of 2002	Commission		Dependent on IMO discussions
69.[1]	Ensure a balance between data protection and police efficiency	Directive concerning the processing of personal data and the protection of privacy in the electronic communications sector	None	Commission/Council/ Parliament	Adoption of Common Position by Transport/ Telecommunications Council on 25/1/02	Follow-up to the codecision procedure

[1] See also point 24.

United Nations S/2002/498

Security Council

Distr.: General
29 April 2002

Original: English

Letter dated 29 April 2002 from the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1132 (1997) concerning Sierra Leone addressed to the President of the Security Council

I have the honour to refer to resolution 1171 (1998), adopted by the Security Council on 5 June 1998, concerning Sierra Leone. In paragraph 4 of that resolution, the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1132 (1997) concerning Sierra Leone was required to report to the Council on notifications received from States on the export of arms and related materiel to Sierra Leone, as well as on notifications of imports of arms and related materiel made by the Government of Sierra Leone.

Accordingly, I wish to inform you that the Committee received a notification, on 23 April 2002, from the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland concerning the export of the following armoured vehicles for deployment with Ghana Armed Forces-United Nations Mission in Sierra Leone (UNAMSIL):

- Two TACTICA armoured personnel carriers (10-seater with turret (day/day sight) (licence item No. 1 CUM 2/2))
- One TACTICA armoured personnel carrier (10-seater with turret (day/night sight) (licence item No. 2 CUM 1/1))

The shipment was scheduled to arrive for discharge at Tema, Ghana, around 13 March 2002.

(*Signed*) Adolfo **Aguilar Zinser**
Chairman
Security Council Committee established pursuant
to resolution 1132 (1997) concerning Sierra Leone

02-37280 (E) 160502

United Nations S/2002/499

Security Council

Distr.: General
1 May 2002
English
Original: Arabic

Identical letters dated 28 April 2002 from the Permanent Representative of Iraq to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and to the President of the Security Council

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit to you herewith a letter dated 27 April 2002 from Mr. Naji Sabri, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Iraq. The Minister calls attention to the ongoing wanton aggression against Iraq by United States and British aircraft in the unlawful no-flight zones and to the fact that in the period from 16 March to 15 April 2002 they carried out 367 armed sorties, 38 of them from Saudi Arabia, 259 from Kuwait and 70 from Turkey, as shown in the statement enclosed with the letter.

The Minister reaffirms the Government of Iraq's condemnation of these acts of aggression against Iraqi territory, and he states that full international responsibility for such hostile, terrorist acts must be borne by the United States of America and the United Kingdom. He further states that Iraq reserves its right, as established by the Charter of the United Nations and international law, to defend itself against this ongoing hostile, terrorist activity. He urges you to perform the duties assigned to you under the Charter in order to halt this persistent aggression and prevent any recurrence, to ensure that its perpetrators are made to bear full legal responsibility for it and to urge the regional parties that associate themselves with it to desist from providing the necessary facilities.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Mohammed A. **Aldouri**
Permanent Representative

02-36316 (E) 070502 080502

Annex to the identical letters dated 28 April 2002 from the Permanent Representative of Iraq to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and to the President of the Security Council

I should like to inform you that the United States of America and the United Kingdom have continued their aerial aggression against the Republic of Iraq. United States and British warplanes based in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, the State of Kuwait and the Republic of Turkey have thus continued to violate Iraq's airspace. They flew 367 armed sorties in the period from 16 March to 15 April 2002, 38 of them from Saudi Arabia, 259 from Kuwait and 70 from Turkey, as shown in the statement enclosed herewith.

The enforcement by the United States and the United Kingdom of no-flight zones in northern and southern Iraq is a flagrant violation of the Charter of the United Nations, the established norms of international law and the Security Council resolutions urging States to respect Iraq's sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence, and it constitutes ongoing armed aggression against Iraq. The international community has condemned the maintenance of the no-flight zones as representing an illegal use of force against an independent State. The United Nations has also done so, as exemplified by the statement of the Secretary-General at his press conference of 19 December 2001, when he said (press release SG/SM/8081):

> "[I indicated that] ... I did not see anything in the Security Council resolution that authorizes the imposition or the enforcement of a no-flight zone. But several countries have decided to do it ...".

The attacks being launched by United States and British aircraft on Iraqi towns and villages and on structures that are basic to life in the country, including health-care and educational establishments and houses of worship, constitute blatant and continuing State terrorism and gross interference in the internal affairs of Iraq. When the 30-nation aggression of 1991 failed to break the will of Iraqis or to impair their freedom and independence, the United States and the United Kingdom proceeded to take the unilateral decision to impose the no-flight zones, first in northern Iraq on 7 April 1991 and then in southern Iraq on 27 August 1992, and they used armed force to attack Iraqi civilian and military installations with a view to undermining Iraq's stability and endangering the lives of its people. The maintenance of these zones and the use of force in them therefore represent a violation of the principle of non-use of force as enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations and are in breach of the Security Council resolutions relating to Iraq, all of which affirm that Iraq's sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity must be respected. Since the no-flight zones were first imposed, there have been 211,154 violations by United States and British aircraft, including violations in which military and civilian sites have been bombed and destroyed, and 1,476 people have been killed and more than 1,320 injured.

Although the entire world has condemned this aggression and despite the letters we address to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council providing details of these acts of terrorist aggression, the United States continues to proclaim its contempt for the Charter of the United Nations and the resolutions of the Security Council, and the Security Council has taken no action with regard to

this terrorist aggression being committed by the United States and the United Kingdom. This raises serious questions about the credibility of the United Nations and the Security Council and about their capacity to apply the norms of the Charter to all without distinction and without the use of double standards or to safeguard international peace and security and halt the acts of aggression and intimidation of two of the permanent members of the Council that endanger the same international peace and security.

The Government of Iraq considers that the governments of the United States and the United Kingdom should bear full responsibility for this terrorist aggression. It affirms Iraq's established entitlement under the Charter of the United Nations and international law to exercise its legitimate right to defend itself against this ongoing hostile, terrorist activity. In the context of the responsibilities assigned to you as they relate to the maintenance of international peace and security, we express the hope that you will call upon the governments of the countries in question to halt their continuing aggression against Iraq forthwith and that you will urge the regional parties that are facilitating its continuation to desist from doing so.

(*Signed*) Naji **Sabri**
Minister for Foreign Affairs

Enclosure

Violations of the airspace of the Republic of Iraq by United States and British warplanes, 16 March-15 April 2002

I. Northern region

In the northern region 70 armed sorties were flown at speeds of 720 to 780 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 6,000 to 12,000 metres, as follows:

1. At 1135 hours on 25 March 2002, United States and British F-14, F-15, F-16, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from bases in Turkey and from Turkish airspace penetrated Iraq's airspace in the northern region. They carried out 12 armed sorties, were supported by an AWACS aircraft operating inside Turkish airspace and overflew the Amadiyah, Zakho, Aqrah, Rawanduz, Dohuk, Irbil and Ayn Zalah areas. Our air defences, acting in exercise of the legitimate right to defend the homeland, engaged the aircraft and, at 1400 hours, drove them off.

2. At 1430 hours on 27 March 2002, United States and British F-14, F-15, F-16, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from bases in Turkey and from Turkish airspace penetrated Iraq's airspace in the northern region. They carried out eight armed sorties, were supported by an AWACS aircraft operating inside Turkish airspace and overflew the Amadiyah, Baibo, Dohuk, Ayn Zalah, Aqrah and Zakho areas. Our air defences, acting in exercise of the legitimate right to defend the homeland, engaged the aircraft and, at 1450 hours, drove them off.

3. At 1035 hours on 4 April 2002, United States and British F-14, F-15, F-16, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from bases in Turkey and from Turkish airspace penetrated Iraq's airspace in the northern region. They carried out 12 armed sorties, were supported by an AWACS aircraft operating inside Turkish airspace and overflew the Zakho, Baibo, Aqrah, Dohuk, Ayn Zalah, Mosul, Tall Afar and Sinjar areas. Our air defences, acting in exercise of the legitimate right to defend the homeland, engaged the aircraft and, at 1330 hours, drove them off.

4. At 1420 hours on 9 April 2002, United States and British F-14, F-15, F-16, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from bases in Turkey and from Turkish airspace penetrated Iraq's airspace in the northern region. They carried out 12 armed sorties, were supported by an AWACS aircraft operating inside Turkish airspace and overflew the Baibo, Amadiyah, Aqrah, Dohuk, Ayn Zalah, Zakho, Rawanduz, Irbil and Tall Afar areas. Our air defences, acting in exercise of the legitimate right to defend the homeland, engaged the aircraft and, at 1650 hours, drove them off.

5. At 1530 hours on 9 April 2002, United States and British F-14, F-15, F-16, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from bases in Turkey and from Turkish airspace penetrated Iraq's airspace in the northern region. They carried out six armed sorties, were supported by an AWACS aircraft operating inside Turkish airspace and overflew the Zakho, Amadiyah, Baibo and Dohuk areas. Our air defences, acting in exercise of the legitimate right to defend the homeland, engaged the aircraft and, at 1600 hours, drove them off.

6. At 1420 hours on 10 April 2002, United States and British F-14, F-15, F-16, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from bases in Turkey and from Turkish airspace penetrated Iraq's airspace in the northern region. They carried out 12 armed sorties,

were supported by an AWACS aircraft operating inside Turkish airspace and overflew the Zakho, Amadiyah, Aqrah, Dohuk, Mosul, Irbil and Tall Afar areas. Our air defences, acting in exercise of the legitimate right to defend the homeland, engaged the aircraft and, at 1720 hours, drove them off.

7. At 1440 hours on 11 April 2002, United States and British F-14, F-15, F-16, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from bases in Turkey and from Turkish airspace penetrated Iraq's airspace in the northern region. They carried out 10 armed sorties, were supported by an AWACS aircraft operating inside Turkish airspace and overflew the Zakho, Amadiyah, Dohuk, Aqrah and Baibo areas. Our air defences, acting in exercise of the legitimate right to defend the homeland, engaged the aircraft and, at 1540 hours, drove them off.

II. Southern region

In the southern region 297 armed sorties were flown at speeds of 720 to 780 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 9,000 to 13,000 metres, as follows:

1. At 1110 hours on 16 March 2002, United States and British F-15, F-16, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from bases in Saudi Arabia and Kuwait and from Kuwaiti and Saudi airspace and territorial waters penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 20 armed sorties, 12 of them from Saudi territory with the support of an AWACS command and control aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace and eight from Kuwaiti territory and by way of the demilitarized zone between Iraq and Kuwait with the support of an E-2C command and control aircraft operating inside Kuwaiti airspace. They overflew the Ashbajah, Jalibah, Salman, Busayyah, Nasiriyah, Lasaf and Suq al-Shuyukh areas. Our air defences, acting in exercise of the legitimate right to defend the homeland, engaged the aircraft and, at 1240 hours, drove them off.

2. At 1230 hours on 19 March 2002, United States and British F-15, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from bases in Saudi Arabia and Kuwait and from Saudi and Kuwaiti airspace and territorial waters penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 30 armed sorties from Kuwaiti territory and by way of the demilitarized zone between Iraq and Kuwait with the support of an E-2C command and control aircraft operating inside Kuwaiti airspace. They overflew the Basrah, Artawi, Busayyah, Jalibah, Nasiriyah, Salman, Samawah, Lasaf and Ashbajah areas. Our air defences, acting in exercise of the legitimate right to defend the homeland, engaged the aircraft and, at 1230 hours, drove them off.

3. At 1405 hours on 22 March 2002, United States and British F-14, F-15, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from bases in Saudi Arabia and Kuwait and from Saudi and Kuwaiti airspace and territorial waters penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 17 armed sorties from Kuwaiti territory and by way of the demilitarized zone between Iraq and Kuwait with the support of an AWACS command and control aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace. They overflew the Nasiriyah, Busayyah, Jalibah, Artawi, Salman and Ashbajah areas. Our air defences, acting in exercise of the legitimate right to defend the homeland, engaged the aircraft and, at 1530 hours, drove them off.

4. At 1425 hours on 23 March 2002, United States and British F-14, F-15, F-16, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from bases in Saudi Arabia and Kuwait and

from Kuwaiti and Saudi airspace and territorial waters penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 25 armed sorties, eight of them from Kuwaiti territory and by way of the demilitarized zone between Iraq and Kuwait with the support of an E-2C command and control aircraft operating inside Kuwaiti airspace. They overflew the Busayyah, Jalibah, Artawi, Lasaf, Salman, Jabayish, Basrah and Ashbajah areas. Our air defences, acting in exercise of the legitimate right to defend the homeland, engaged the aircraft and, at 1600 hours, drove them off.

5. At 1505 hours on 24 March 2002, United States and British F-14, F-15, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from bases in Saudi Arabia and Kuwait and from Kuwaiti and Saudi airspace and territorial waters penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 18 armed sorties, four of them from Saudi territory with the support of an AWACS command and control aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace and 14 from Kuwaiti territory and by way of the demilitarized zone between Iraq and Kuwait with the support of an E-2C command and control aircraft operating inside Kuwaiti airspace. They overflew the Busayyah, Lasaf, Salman and Artawi areas. Our air defences, acting in exercise of the legitimate right to defend the homeland, engaged the aircraft and, at 1635 hours, drove them off.

6. At 2045 hours on 29 March 2002, United States and British F-14 and F-15 aircraft coming from bases in Saudi Arabia and Kuwait and from Kuwaiti and Saudi airspace and territorial waters penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 16 armed sorties from Kuwaiti territory and by way of the demilitarized zone between Iraq and Kuwait with the support of an E-2C command and control aircraft operating inside Kuwaiti airspace. They overflew the Busayyah, Salman, Ashbajah, Jalibah and Artawi areas. Our air defences, acting in exercise of the legitimate right to defend the homeland, engaged the aircraft and, at 2205 hours, drove them off.

7. At 1505 hours on 4 April 2002, United States and British F-14, F-15, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from bases in Saudi Arabia and Kuwait and from Kuwaiti and Saudi airspace and territorial waters penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 23 armed sorties from Kuwaiti territory and by way of the demilitarized zone between Iraq and Kuwait with the support of an AWACS command and control aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace and an E-2C command and control aircraft operating inside Kuwaiti airspace. They overflew the Basrah, Artawi, Jalibah, Nasiriyah, Qurnah, Salman, Ashbajah and Shatrah areas. Our air defences, acting in exercise of the legitimate right to defend the homeland, engaged the aircraft and, at 1700 hours, drove them off.

8. At 1645 hours on 5 April 2002, United States and British F-15 aircraft coming from bases in Saudi Arabia and Kuwait and from Kuwaiti and Saudi airspace and territorial waters penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 21 armed sorties, eight of them from Saudi territory with the support of an AWACS command and control aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace and 13 from Kuwaiti territory and by way of the demilitarized zone between Iraq and Kuwait with the support of an E-2C command and control aircraft operating inside Kuwaiti airspace. They overflew the Busayyah, Jalibah, Salman, Lasaf, Nasiriyah, Shatrah, Amarah and Qal'at Salih areas. Our air defences, acting in exercise of the legitimate right to defend the homeland, engaged the aircraft and, at 1830 hours, drove them off.

9. At 1610 hours on 6 April 2002, United States and British F-14, F-15, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from bases in Saudi Arabia and Kuwait and from

Kuwaiti and Saudi airspace and territorial waters penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 19 armed sorties from Kuwaiti territory and by way of the demilitarized zone between Iraq and Kuwait with the support of an E-2C command and control aircraft operating inside Kuwaiti airspace. They overflew the Nasiriyah, Qurnah, Jalibah, Busayyah, Salman, Jabayish and Artawi areas. Our air defences, acting in exercise of the legitimate right to defend the homeland, engaged the aircraft and, at 1740 hours, drove them off.

10. At 1535 hours on 7 April 2002, United States and British F-14, F-15, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from bases in Saudi Arabia and Kuwait and from Kuwaiti and Saudi airspace and territorial waters penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 16 armed sorties from Kuwaiti territory and by way of the demilitarized zone between Iraq and Kuwait with the support of an E-2C command and control aircraft operating inside Kuwaiti airspace. They overflew the Busayyah, Salman, Ashbajah, Artawi, Jalibah and Qurnah areas. Our air defences, acting in exercise of the legitimate right to defend the homeland, engaged the aircraft and, at 1700 hours, drove them off.

11. At 1505 hours on 8 April 2002, United States and British F-14, F-15, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from bases in Saudi Arabia and Kuwait and from Kuwaiti and Saudi airspace and territorial waters penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 24 armed sorties, four of them from Saudi territory with the support of an AWACS command and control aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace and 20 from Kuwaiti territory and by way of the demilitarized zone between Iraq and Kuwait with the support of an E-2C command and control aircraft operating inside Kuwaiti airspace. They overflew the Jalibah, Busayyah, Nasiriyah, Salman, Gharraf, Ashbajah, Samawah and Islah areas. Our air defences, acting in exercise of the legitimate right to defend the homeland, engaged the aircraft and, at 1650 hours, drove them off.

12. At 0930 hours on 10 April 2002, United States and British F-15 aircraft coming from bases in Saudi Arabia and Kuwait and from Kuwaiti and Saudi airspace and territorial waters penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out four armed sorties from Kuwaiti territory and by way of the demilitarized zone between Iraq and Kuwait with the support of an E-2C command and control aircraft operating inside Kuwaiti airspace. They overflew the Busayyah area. Our air defences, acting in exercise of the legitimate right to defend the homeland, engaged the aircraft and, at 1000 hours, drove them off.

13. At 0935 hours on 11 April 2002, United States and British F-14 and F-15 aircraft coming from bases in Saudi Arabia and Kuwait and from Kuwaiti and Saudi airspace and territorial waters penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 12 armed sorties from Kuwaiti territory and by way of the demilitarized zone between Iraq and Kuwait with the support of an E-2C command and control aircraft operating inside Kuwaiti airspace. They overflew the Artawi, Jalibah, Salman, Busayyah and Ashbajah areas. Our air defences, acting in exercise of the legitimate right to defend the homeland, engaged the aircraft and, at 1100 hours, drove them off.

14. At 0905 hours on 12 April 2002, United States and British F-14 and F-15 aircraft coming from bases in Saudi Arabia and Kuwait and from Kuwaiti and Saudi airspace and territorial waters penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 16 armed sorties, four of them from Saudi territory with the support of

an AWACS command and control aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace and 12 from Kuwaiti territory and by way of the demilitarized zone between Iraq and Kuwait with the support of an E-2C command and control aircraft operating inside Kuwaiti airspace. They overflew the Busayyah, Salman and Ashbajah areas. Our air defences, acting in exercise of the legitimate right to defend the homeland, engaged the aircraft and, at 1040 hours, drove them off.

15. At 1145 hours on 15 April 2002, United States and British F-14, F-15, F-16, F-18 and EA-6B aircraft coming from bases in Saudi Arabia and Kuwait and from Kuwaiti and Saudi airspace and territorial waters penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 36 armed sorties, six of them from Saudi territory with the support of an AWACS command and control aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace and 30 from Kuwaiti territory and by way of the demilitarized zone between Iraq and Kuwait with the support of an E-2C command and control aircraft operating inside Kuwaiti airspace. They overflew the Nasiriyah, Salman, Ashbajah, Jalibah, Lasaf, Artawi and Shatrah areas. Our air defences, acting in exercise of the legitimate right to defend the homeland, engaged the aircraft and, at 1600 hours, drove them off.

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Security Council

Distr.: General
1 May 2002
English
Original: Arabic

Letter dated 29 April 2002 from the Permanent Representative of Iraq to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit to you herewith a letter dated 27 April 2002 from Mr. Naji Sabri, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Iraq. The Minister calls attention to the fact that the United States administration has made of the tragic events of 11 September 2001 an excuse to impose policies of brute force, create further tension in international relations and settle old scores with particular countries on the grounds that it is combating terrorism and halting the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, which is in flagrant violation of the relevant covenants and the norms of international law.

The Minister indicates that it is important for the United Nations to declare its categorical rejection of this aggressive American policy and to urge respect for the rule of law in international affairs.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Mohammed A. **Aldouri**
Permanent Representative

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Annex to the letter dated 29 April 2002 from the Permanent Representative of Iraq to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I should like to alert you to the fact that the United States administration is making of the tragic events of 11 September 2001 an excuse to impose a policy of brute force, create further tension and unrest in international relations and settle old scores with particular countries on the grounds that it is combating terrorism and halting the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction. I refer to the address given by the President of the United States on 29 September 2001, in which he characterized certain States, including Iraq, as constituting an "axis of evil" and threatened to take unilateral measures against them. Following this declaration, officials of the United States administration, beginning with the President, the Secretary of State, the Secretary of Defense and his Deputy and the national security adviser, made frequent statements in which they unequivocally declared the intention of launching a military assault on Iraq so as to invade the country, seize control of it and impose a client political regime on its people.

For United States officials to talk of plans to invade and occupy Iraq and impose a client political regime on its people is a grave violation of the principles of the Charter of the United Nations, including those of non-intervention in matters that are essentially within the domestic jurisdiction of States, the sovereign equality of all States Members of the United Nations, the peaceful settlement of disputes and the undertaking to refrain from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity and political independence of any State.

It is also in violation of the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Cooperation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations that was adopted by the United Nations General Assembly in 1970 at its twenty-fifth session. The Declaration states that:

> "No State or group of States has the right to intervene, directly or indirectly, for any reason whatever, in the internal or external affairs of any other State ... .
>
> "No State may use ... economic ... measures ... [or] ... assist, foment, finance, incite ... terrorist or armed activities directed towards the violent overthrow of the regime of another State ... ."

Such talk also violates the Security Council resolutions relating to Iraq, all of which stress respect for Iraq's sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence. This is a legal duty that is binding on States according to Chapter VII of the Charter, under which these resolutions were adopted.

That the United States administration should accuse Iraq of endeavouring to acquire weapons of mass destruction without adducing any evidence in that regard provides renewed confirmation that this administration is fabricating pretexts to commit aggression against independent States and terrorize the international community. This is especially so since the party that is speaking about the hazards posed by weapons of mass destruction to international security is the United States, a country that possesses the largest arsenal of nuclear, chemical and biological weapons of mass destruction and one that has a long record of using such weapons against peoples. That record starts with its use of atomic bombs against Japanese

civilians in Hiroshima and Nagasaki in 1945 and includes the use of chemical and biological weapons against Viet Nam, Korea and Cuba and, most recently, the use of depleted uranium against Iraq and Yugoslavia. The United States also has a long record of supporting and financing its ally the Zionist entity in building up its huge arsenal of weapons of mass destruction.

The only way to rid mankind or the evils of all weapons of mass destruction is to take action to strengthen the international conventions relating to disarmament with a view to the total and universal elimination of such weapons, beginning with the vast arsenal of weapons of mass destruction in the possession of the United States. This is what was advocated by Mr. Saddam Hussein, President of the Republic of Iraq, in his message of 29 November [i.e. October] 2001 addressed to the peoples and governments of the West and the United States of America, in which he said (S/2001/1034, annex, and A/C.1/56/6, annex):

> "[Events and statements clearly indicate] the importance of world cooperation, based on a binding treaty, to eliminate the burden and threat of weapons of mass destruction as a first step that might encourage the taking of other steps ... . The primary danger to mankind and to the people of the United States of America is American weapons of mass destruction and similar weapons belonging to the Zionist entity ... .
>
> "... the United States [is the first country to be asked to take such an initiative] in order to confirm its credibility. ... it is obviously necessary to divest the Zionist entity of those weapons.
>
> "... when the United States is really willing to divest itself of such weapons, we do not think that any rational person in the world will dissociate himself from such a practical plan. ..."

The conduct of the United States of America in the international disarmament forums, however, reveals the double standards inherent in its policy, its contempt for the interests and hopes of mankind and its preference for hegemonism. The United States recently obstructed the work of the review conference on a draft verification protocol additional to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction (Biological Weapons Convention), and it has unilaterally abrogated the Treaty on the Limitation of Anti-Ballistic Missile Systems (ABM Treaty). It has also been obstructing the implementation of paragraph 14 of Security Council resolution 687 (1991), which calls for the establishment in the Middle East of a zone free of weapons of mass destruction. It has approved the largest armaments budget in the history of the world, has continued to develop weapons of mass destruction of all kinds and is endeavouring to militarize and to extend the arms race to outer space.

When the United States indiscriminately accuses other States of supporting terrorism, the international community must take a firm stand to prevent the United States from blurring the criteria to be applied and from using its brute force, its vast propaganda machine and its deceptive practices to turn the victims into criminal defendants. There are, or ought to be, agreed international standards for characterizing any phenomenon or conduct, and in the absence of such standards the world turns into a jungle ruled by the law of opportunism and power, that is to say the law of brute force.

For more than half a century, nothing in our region has been more terroristic than the occupier Zionist entity. In full view of the entire world, it commits the most heinous war crimes and crimes against humanity. It destroys Palestinian towns and villages with tanks and bulldozers and bombs them with aircraft; it aims its lethal weapons, including depleted-uranium rounds and toxic gases, at Palestinian civilians; it buries wounded Palestinians in mass graves using bulldozers in order to cover up its crimes; and it refuses to comply with the Security Council resolutions urging it to withdraw from the occupied Arab territories. Despite all these terrorist and criminal practices, the United States provides this entity with unconditional political, material and military support and with its backing and protection at the international level. It furthermore inverts the facts and falsifies events when it recklessly characterizes the Palestinian people and its militants and leaders as terrorists.

Since 1990 the United States has been engaged in all forms of terrorism against the people of Iraq. The evidence is too abundant to recount, but it includes the crime of the Amiriyah air-raid shelter, one of the United States terrorist military operations against Iraqi civilians in 1991 and one in which more than 400 persons were killed, including women, children and elders, as well as the bombing of Iraq's towns and villages on a daily basis since 1991 and the criminal embargo maintained against the people of Iraq since August 1990 with the support of Security Council resolutions, which has caused the deaths of more than 655,000 Iraqis. Above all, the United States enacted in 1998 a law that it called the "Iraq Liberation Act", as if Iraq was an American state occupied by Iraqis, and it allocated more than 100 million dollars to be distributed to an assemblage of mercenary terrorists and to be used to finance, train and arm them so that they could commit acts of terrorism against the people of Iraq, kill Iraqis and undermine the country's stability, its national security and its sovereignty over its territory.

Arbitrariness, the use of double standards, the unilateral use of force and threats and blackmail have become the fixed pattern of United States foreign policy. This is a policy in which aggression is a constant factor, and it is contrary to international law, the Charter of the United Nations and the norms of justice and fairness. All of the world's countries that cherish peace and the rule of law and all the institutions of the international community must therefore declare their rejection of this evil policy and must adhere to the principles of international law and the customs and values that govern international relations.

The United Nations is urged to proclaim its categorical rejection of this aggressive American policy. I refer in this connection to a sentiment you have expressed on numerous occasions, most recently in your annual report on the work of the Organization (A/56/1):

> "The quest of the United Nations to build a world of order and justice can be achieved only through respect for the rule of law in international affairs."

It is for this that we hope from the Secretariat of the United Nations.

(*Signed*) Naji **Sabri**
Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Iraq

United Nations S/2002/501

Security Council

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1 May 2002

Original: English

Letter dated 26 April 2002 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council

The United Nations Tajikistan Office of Peace-building (UNTOP) was established on 1 June 2000 with the Council's support following the withdrawal of the United Nations Mission of Observers in Tajikistan (UNMOT). In view of the important and positive role being played by UNTOP, I decided last May to extend the mandate of the Office for a further period of one year, until 1 June 2002, and informed members of the Security Council accordingly.

As contemplated in the Office's terms of reference, UNTOP focused its activities during the past year on the consolidation of peace and national reconciliation; promotion of the rule of law; strengthening of democratic institutions; and support for national capacity-building in the area of human rights. An important priority of UNTOP has been political support for the mobilization of international resources and assistance for national recovery and reconstruction.

During the past year, the Office and my Representative played an important catalytic role in the promotion of national dialogue by organizing a series of Political Discussion Club meetings in 57 districts and towns of Tajikistan. The meetings of the Club became an important political factor, bringing together officials from the central Government, local administrations, representatives of political parties, civil society and mass media, who discussed crucial issues of national reconciliation, security and economic reconstruction. The recommendations worked out within the framework of the Club meetings were brought to the attention of the Government and several of them were implemented.

Given the need for strict adherence to human rights standards to heal the wounds of the civil war in Tajik society, UNTOP, in coordination with local partners, is implementing a programme of action in the field of human rights, which is aimed at the improvement of public education in this area and the building of a national capacity in human rights treaty reporting. The improvement of the human rights situation in the country also requires strengthening of the rule of law. In this regard, the Office is planning to implement several technical assistance projects for training of the local police.

One of the key priorities of the Office during the past year has been the retraining of former combatants, their reintegration into civilian life and the creation of employment opportunities for them. To this end, UNTOP, together with the United Nations country team, has prepared several projects which were presented to the donor community in Tokyo in May 2001. The total amount of pledges came to

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US$ 6 million, with actual contributions covering 80 per cent of the funding needs for UNTOP projects.

In view of the very positive role currently being played by UNTOP, as well as the country's continuing need for support in its peace-building efforts and with the concurrence of the Government of Tajikistan, it is my intention to continue the activities of UNTOP for a further period of one year, until 1 June 2003.

I should be grateful if you would bring this letter to the attention of the members of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Kofi A. **Annan**

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Security Council

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Letter dated 1 May 2002 from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 26 April 2002 (S/2002/501) concerning your intention to continue the activities of the United Nations Tajikistan Office of Peace-building (UNTOP) for a further period of one year, until 1 June 2003, has been brought to the attention of the members of the Security Council. They take note with appreciation of the information and of the intention contained therein.

(*Signed*) Kishore **Mahbubani**
President of the Security Council

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General Assembly
Security Council

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General Assembly
Fifty-sixth session
Agenda item 166
Measures to eliminate international terrorism

Security Council
Fifty-seventh year

Letter dated 1 May 2002 from the Permanent Representative of Israel to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I wish to draw your attention to the latest Palestinian terrorist attack directed against Israeli civilians.

At approximately 9 a.m. (Israel time) this past Saturday, 27 April 2002, morning, three Palestinian terrorists, disguised as Israeli soldiers and armed with assault rifles, infiltrated the community of Adora and opened fire on residents. The terrorists then proceeded to go door to door, entering private residences and opening fire on those inside. One of the first homes attacked was the Shefi household, where the terrorists murdered 5-year-old Danielle Shefi as she lay in her bed and wounded her two siblings, aged 2 and 4, and her mother. At the Harari home, the terrorists sprayed the residence with gunfire, wounding Anat Harari, who managed to save herself by hiding in a bathroom. At the Greenberg home, terrorists burst in and opened fire on Katya Greenberg and her husband, Vladimir, as they lay in bed; Katya was killed instantly and her husband and 14-year-old son were injured. Arik Becker, a member of Adora's security team, heard the gunshots and was killed pursuing the gunmen. In total, four Israeli civilians were killed in the attack and seven were injured. The terrorists, who fled the scene towards Palestinian Authority-controlled territory, were members of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP), a terrorist organization that claimed responsibility for the attack.

This attack is the latest incident in the campaign of Palestinian terrorism that has been detailed in my letters dated 26 March 2002, 18 March 2002 (A/56/880-S/2002/293), 14 March 2002 (A/56/876-S/2002/280), 11 March 2002 (A/56/867-S/2002/257), 8 March 2002 (A/56/864-S/2002/252), 5 March 2002 (A/56/857-S/2002/233), 4 March 2002 (A/56/854-S/2002/222), 27 February 2002 (A/56/843-S/2002/208), 20 February 2002 (A/56/828-S/2002/185), 19 February 2002 (A/56/824-S/2002/174), 11 February 2002 (A/56/819-S/2002/164), 8 February 2002 (A/56/814-S/2002/155), 28 January 2002 (A/56/798-S/2002/126), 22 January 2002 (A/56/788-S/2002/104), 18 January 2002 (A/56/781-S/2002/86), 16 January 2002 (A/56/774-S/2002/73), 11 January 2002 (A/56/771-S/2002/47), 4 January 2002 (A/56/766-S/2002/25), 13 December 2001 (A/56/706-S/2001/1198), 4 December 2001 (A/56/678-S/2001/1150), 30 November 2001 (A/56/670-S/2001/1141), 27 November

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2001 (A/56/663-S/2001/1121), 12 November 2001 (A/56/617-S/2001/1071), 5 November 2001 (A/56/604-S/2001/1048), 24 October 2001 (A/56/506-S/2001/1011), 19 October 2001 (A/56/492-S/2001/990), 17 October 2001 (A/56/483-S/2001/975), 8 October 2001 (A/56/450-S/2001/948), 5 October 2001 (A/56/444-S/2001/943), 3 October 2001 (A/56/438-S/2001/938), 24 September 2001 (A/56/406-S/2001/907), 20 September 2001 (A/56/386-S/2001/892), 17 September 2001 (A/56/367-S/2001/875), 7 September 2001 (A/56/346-S/2001/858), 4 September 2001 (A/56/331-S/2001/840), 30 August 2001 (A/56/325-S/2001/834), 27 August 2001 (A/56/324-S/2001/825), 13 August 2001 (A/56/294-S/2001/787), 9 August 2001 (A/56/286-S/2001/780), 8 August 2001 (A/56/280-S/2001/775), 6 August 2001 (A/56/272-S/2001/768), 27 July 2001 (A/56/225-S/2001/743), 26 July 2001 (A/56/223-S/2001/737), 17 July 2001 (A/56/201-S/2001/706), 13 July 2001 (A/56/184-S/2001/696), 3 July 2001 (A/56/138-S/2001/662), 2 July 2001 (A/56/131-S/2001/656), 21 June 2001 (A/56/119-S/2001/619), 19 June 2001 (A/56/98-S/2001/611), 18 June 2001 (A/56/97-S/2001/604), 13 June 2001 (A/56/92-S/2001/585), 11 June 2001 (A/56/91-S/2001/580), 4 June 2001 (A/56/85-S/2001/555), 30 May 2001 (A/56/81-S/2001/540), 25 May 2001 (A/56/80-S/2001/524), 18 May 2001 (A/56/78-S/2001/506), 11 May 2001 (A/56/72-S/2001/473), 9 May 2001 (A/56/69-S/2001/459), 1 May 2001 (A/55/924-S/2001/435), 23 April 2001 (A/55/910-S/2001/396), 16 April 2001 (A/55/901-S/2001/364), 28 March 2001 (A/55/863-S/2001/291), 27 March 2001 (A/55/860-S/2001/280), 26 March 2001 (A/55/858-S/2001/278), 19 March 2001 (A/55/842-S/2001/244), 5 March 2001 (A/55/821-S/2001/193), 2 March 2001 (A/55/819-S/2001/187), 14 February 2001 (A/55/787-S/2001/137), 13 February 2001 (A/55/781-S/2001/132), 2 February 2001 (A/55/762-S/2001/103), 25 January 2001 (A/55/748-S/2001/81), 23 January 2001 (A/55/742-S/2001/71), 28 December 2000 (A/55/719-S/2000/1252), 22 November 2000 (A/55/641-S/2000/1114), 20 November 2000 (A/55/634-S/2000/1108) and 2 November 2000 (A/55/540-S/2000/1065).

In response to Saturday's killings, Palestinian Minister of Information Yasser Abbed Rabbo blamed the Israeli Prime Minister, while a close aide to Chairman Arafat, Ahmed Abed a-Rahman, defended the actions of the terrorists, saying that they are not murderers, but rather Palestinians defending their homeland. Such a position is both morally and legally indefensible and must be loudly refuted by anyone who truly wishes to bring peace to the Middle East. Moreover, it amounts to a clear attempt on the part of the Palestinian leadership to justify deadly attacks against Israeli civilians, including children. The fact that Ahmed Sa'adat, a wanted PFLP terrorist, was given refuge in Chairman Arafat's compound in Ramallah, along with other wanted terrorists, is further evidence of the Palestinian Authority's acceptance of the legitimacy of the organization's tactics. As such, Israel has no choice but to remain vigilant in exercising its legitimate right to defend itself against these abhorrent attacks.

So long as the Palestinian leadership believes that killing Israeli children is a legitimate tactic, the return to a viable negotiating process will remain elusive. Those wishing to contribute to an end to terrorism and a return to a process of dialogue must therefore emphatically condemn Saturday's attack and reaffirm that the intentional murder of civilians, especially children, is absolutely unacceptable. Those who would countenance the deliberate murder of a 5-year-old girl must understand that they will not be permitted to act with impunity, nor will they win international sympathy. Only through a cessation of all acts of violence, as called for

by the Mitchell Report, the Tenet Understanding and Security Council resolutions 1397 (2002) and 1402 (2002), can we hope to re-engage in a process that will lead to just and lasting peace in the region.

I should be grateful if you would arrange to have the text of this letter circulated as a document of the fifty-sixth session of the General Assembly, under agenda item 166, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Yehuda **Lancry**
Permanent Representative

United Nations S/2002/504

Security Council

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Letter dated 1 May 2002 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council

I am writing to inform you of my efforts to implement Security Council resolution 1405 (2002).

It has been 12 days since the Security Council unanimously adopted resolution 1405 (2002), in which the Council welcomed my initiative to develop accurate information regarding recent events in the Jenin refugee camp through a fact-finding team. As you will recall, this resolution was tabled in the Council by the United States delegation following telephone conversations that I had with Israel's Foreign Affairs and Defence Ministers, during which I was assured that Israel would cooperate fully with the team that I would designate.

On that basis, on 22 April, I announced the composition of a team to be headed by Martti Ahtisaari. The team's full members would include three principals (Mr. Ahtisaari, Sadako Ogata and Cornelio Sommaruga) and two Senior Advisers (Major General William Nash, as Military Adviser, and Deputy Commissioner Peter Fitzgerald, as Police Adviser). Subsequently, two more Senior Advisers were added: Tyge Lehmann, as Legal Adviser; and Helena Ranta, as Medical/Legal Adviser. In addition, the team was provided with technical expertise in military and security issues, as well as forensic science and general support staff.

I instructed that the team should gather in Geneva on 24 April and proceed to the area on 25 April. However, soon after I announced my plan to deploy the team, the Government of Israel began to express concerns related to the composition of the team, the scope of its mandate, how this mandate would be carried out and various procedural matters. At the request of the Government of Israel, I agreed that the Secretariat would meet with a delegation from Israel to listen to Israel's concerns and engage in a clarificatory process. I set back the arrival of the team in the area to 27 April.

The discussions with the Israeli delegation were held in a very constructive atmosphere on 25 and 26 April. By the time the Israeli delegation was able to report back on the results of those meetings, the Sabbath had begun in Israel. The Foreign Minister of Israel informed me that the Israeli Cabinet would address the issue at its scheduled meeting on 28 April and requested that the team delay its arrival for another day. I acceded to this request and Mr. Prendergast briefed the Council accordingly.

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On 27 April, I spoke on the telephone with the Prime Minister of Israel, after which I dispatched letters to the Permanent Representative of Israel and the Permanent Observer of Palestine setting out the parameters of work of the team. These letters were circulated to Council members on the same day. The Permanent Representative of Israel sent me a reply late on 27 April, in which he put forward several concerns on the part of his Government. The Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs responded orally to Ambassador Lancry.

On 28 April, the Israeli Cabinet did not reach a decision on the fact-finding team; I was informed by Israel that the matter would be reviewed by the Cabinet at a meeting the following day. At the request of the Security Council, the Secretariat briefed the Council on the information that I had received. As you will recall, Council members agreed that you, as President, would express the Council's continuing support for my efforts to implement resolution 1405 (2002), including the letters that I had sent to the parties the day before.

The Israeli Cabinet did not meet on 29 April. Instead, I was informed by the Permanent Representative of Israel that the Cabinet had scheduled a meeting for early on 30 April. The Secretariat briefed the Council accordingly.

As you know, Israel's Ministerial Committee on National Security (the Security Cabinet) met early on 30 April, after which it issued the following statement: "Israel has raised essential issues before the United Nations for a fair examination. As long as these terms have not been met, it will not be possible for the clarification process to begin." In the absence of a formal indication of the terms on which the Government of Israel would cooperate with the fact-finding team, this statement was reviewed against the backdrop of various recent public statements by, and telephone conversations that I held with, senior Israeli officials. I was drawn reluctantly to the conclusion that, while continuing to express its concerns to the United Nations mainly in the form of procedural issues, Israel had developed concerns about resolution 1405 (2002) that were fundamental in nature.

Throughout this process, the United Nations has made every effort to accommodate the concerns of the Government of Israel within the mandate given to me by the Security Council. It was made quite clear that the team was tasked specifically to develop information about the recent events in Jenin and that the facts established would be used solely for its report to me. In my view, the team would have conducted its assignment in the field in a professional and fair manner and produced an accurate, thorough, balanced and credible report.

Clearly, the full cooperation of both sides was a precondition for this, as was a visit to the area itself to see the Jenin refugee camp at first hand and to gather information. This is why the Secretariat engaged in a thorough clarification process with the Israeli delegation.

In light of yesterday's announcement by the Government of Israel, it seems evident that the team will not be able to proceed to the area to begin its mission in the near future. While I have not received any further written communication from the Israeli Government since 27 April, in my telephone conversations over the past two days, high-level Israeli officials have broached issues additional to those raised by the delegation that came to New York last week and there have been indications that this list may not be exhaustive.

As the Secretariat has noted in its briefings to the Council, time is also a critical factor. With the situation in the Jenin refugee camp changing by the day, it will become more and more difficult to establish with any confidence or accuracy the "recent events" that took place there.

For these reasons, it is my intention to disband the fact-finding team tomorrow. I regret being unable to provide the information requested by the Council in resolution 1405 (2002), and especially that the long shadow cast by recent events in the Jenin refugee camp will remain in the absence of such a fact-finding exercise.

I should be grateful if you would bring this letter to the attention of the members of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Kofi A. **Annan**